The New-York Times.

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THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE AFRICA AT HALIFAX.

Reception of the News of the Fredericksburgh Disaster.

An Early Peace Considered Improbable.

DISORDERS IN GREECE.

A Further Advance in Cotton—Breadstuffs Firm.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Jan. 9.

The steamship *Africa*, from Liverpool, at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 27th, *via* Queenstown, on the 28th of December, arrived here at 8½ o'clock this morning. She did not call off Cape Race. Her dates are three days later than those already received.

The *Africa* has forty-one passengers for Boston.

The *Africa* sailed at 2 o'clock this afternoon for Boston, where she will be due on Saturday evening.

The *Africa* reports: Spoke, on the 27th of December, the ship *Adelaide*, entering the port of Liverpool; and on the 8th inst., lat. 45° 9', lon. 58° 38', steamship *Great Eastern*.

The steamship *China*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 27th of December.

The steamship *City of Manchester*, from New-York, reached Liverpool on the night of the 25th of December.

The holidays had completely suspended business.

The political news is also a blank.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London *Daily News* editorially denounces the miserable spite which is constantly being shown between Americans and Englishmen, which creates and sustains a risk of war. It looks on the contributions to relieve the Lancashire distress as an honest and true manifestation of the abiding American feeling toward England, and sets them against the many belligerent threats, having nothing in them but the passion of the moment. It concludes as follows:

"On the whole we rest in the conviction that there will be no war between the two countries, but whether there is war or not, the responsibility for it already rests with those of our country who, out of the repose of peace at home speak and write whatever is most irritating to a people subject to the irritations of revolution and war."

The steamship *City of Manchester* took out, *via* Cape Race, an account of the battle before Fredericksburgh on the 13th of December.

The London *Times* thinks that it is plain that Gen. Burnside suffered a damaging repulse, and that if he retrieves by force or strategy what he has lost, he will prove himself a great General. Renewed attacks upon an enemy after a day's interval do not often succeed, but he may possibly carry the works of the enemy or turn them. If, however, he should fail once more, he will put himself in the most disastrous position known to a General, and an enterprising enemy, according to the rules of warfare, ought to destroy him horse and foot.

The London *Times* again adverts to and dissects the recent American diplomatic correspondence, and says had Secretary Seward consulted his own reputation he would not have published many of these letters, which are essentially private ones.

Writing before the battle of Fredericksburgh, the New-York correspondent of the London *Times* eulogizes the passage of the Rappahannock River by the Federal forces as one of the noblest episodes of the war.

In a subsequent telegram, per the *China*, the same correspondent pronounces the battle of Fredericksburgh as one of the fiercest and decidedly the most calamitous of the war to the Federal army. He says: "The Federal troops fought with the most determined courage, but the position of Gen. Lee was impregnable."

FRANCE.

The Pope of Rome had sent 10,000 francs to France for the relief of the distressed workingmen in the Department of the Lower Seine, as a mark of sympathy and gratitude for tokens of devotion received from France.

Rumors had been current of a proposed new treaty between France and Spain relative to Mexico, but they are said to be without foundation.

Cardinal Morlot, Archbishop of Paris, was seriously ill, and had received the "extreme unction."

The Paris Bourse was flat, but closed firmer, the Rentes being quoted at 69f. 90c.

ITALY.

Garibaldi arrived at Caprera on the 22d of December.

The Pope did not officiate at the Vatican on Christmas Day, owing to a slight indisposition. He, however, received the Diplomatic Corps.

INDIA, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The mails from Calcutta to Nov. 22, Hong Kong to Nov. 15, and Sydney to the 21st of October, had reached England, and were forwarded per the *Africa*.

The news is anticipated.

A Bombay telegram, of Dec. 12, reports Shirtings dull. Cotton inactive. Exchange, 2s. 0½d.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Cape of Good Hope mails to the 21st of November had been received in England. The news was unimportant.

The civil war in Transvaal had terminated.

THE GREEK QUESTION.

It is asserted that two of the great Powers are not in favor of the Ionian Islands being ceded to Greece, on the ground that if the present protectorate ceases, they would be a permanent focus of insurrection.

The uncertainty as to the future King was giving rise to disorder in various parts of Greece.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening, Dec. 27.

There is no political news of importance.

The *China's* news, giving the particulars of the defeat of the Federal forces before Fredericksburgh, has been the universal topic of conversation to-day.

The friends of the North are greatly disappointed at the result of the battle.

The general deduction drawn in Liverpool from the result was unfavorable for an early peace.

The London *Times* again adverts to the animosity of the Federals against England. It assumes that lack of sympathy in England for the war is the only cause of offence, and justifies that cause.

The London *Daily News* replies to a letter from Mr. Buxton, Member of Parliament, in which that gentleman questions the effect of Mr. Lincoln's Emancipation scheme, and says it prefers to believe that the salvation, both of the negro and white race, will spring out of the war, rather than to accept Mr. Buxton's sinister predictions.

Commercial News Per Africa.

HAVRE, Wednesday, Dec. 24.

COTTON—Sales of the week, 9,000 bales. Market firm and steady. New-Orleans *tres ordinaire*, 341 francs; do. *bas*, 306 francs. Stock in port, 51,000 bales.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 27.

Messrs. Barings' Circular reports business suspended in consequence of the holidays. BREADSTUFFS firm. IRON dull. SUGAR firm.

American Securities are not mentioned in the Circular, there having been nothing done therein.

The Bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £161,000.

THE LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Dec. 27—Evening.

Business is still suspended by the holidays, but there is talk of quiet transactions in COTTON at a further advance.

BREADSTUFFS are quiet, but firmer.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 27—Evening.

The Stock Exchange resumed business to-day.

Consols are quoted at the close at 92⅜@92½ for money.

Erie Shares, 42@43.

Illinois Central Shares, 42@41 discount.

PARIS, Saturday, Dec. 27.

The Bourse is firm at 69f. 90c. for the Rentes.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

Gov. Robinson's Message to the Legislature.

He Recommends the State to Reject the Emancipation Proclamation.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Thursday, Jan. 8.

The State Legislature met to-day.

The Message of Gov. Robinson recommends that Kentucky reject President Lincoln's Proclamation to liberate the slaves, and protests against any interference with her State policy as unwarranted by the Constitution.

He thinks that the Proclamation giving freedom to the slaves in the rebellious States inflicts upon Kentucky a fatal and indiscreet blow.

He says that the saddest fact of the Proclamation will be to fire the whole South into one burning mass of inexhaustible hate.

The Proclamation will destroy all hope of restoring the Union, which is only possible by adhering to the Constitution as it was.

Further than that, the most alarming aspect of the Proclamation is the usurpation of powers of government by the President under the specious plea of military necessity.

Gov. Robinson concludes his message by advising the Legislature to place on record their plea against the Proclamation.

IMPORTANT FROM SUFFOLK.

A Fight Imminent between the Forces under Gens. Corcoran and Pryor.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Jan. 9.

A correspondent of the *American*, at Suffolk, says that Gen. Corcoran yesterday advanced on the rebels on the Blackwater in force, and will give Gen. Pryor an opportunity for a fight, if he desires it.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Movements of Iron-Clads, &c.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Jan. 9.

The *American* learns that Capt. Case, late of the steamer *Minnesota*, who has just received orders to take command of the *Iroquois*, just completed at New-York, came up by the Old Point to-day.

The new iron-clad *Patapsco*, built at Wilmington, Del., had arrived at Hampton Roads, after an excellent trip. Notwithstanding a rough sea, the boat was easily managed.

The steam frigate *Colorado* went to sea from Hampton Roads yesterday, under sealed orders.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Jan. 8.

The iron-clad *Patapsco* arrived in Hampton Roads last evening; also the steamship *S. R. Spaulding*.

The flag of truce steamboat *New-York*, from Washington, D. C., arrived from Fortress Monroe this forenoon, and left this afternoon for City Point, having on board about 550 women and children.

The steamboat *Metamora*, with flag of truce, left for City Point this afternoon, with about 125 women and children from Norfolk, and in charge of Capt. J. A. Judson.

The Massachusetts Legislature.

GOV. ANDREW'S MESSAGE.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 9.

Gov. Andrew's Message was delivered to-day. It is a very lengthy and comprehensive document.

The public debt of the State is $5,257,000; the designated provision to meet which is $5,096,000. The disbursements of the past year amounted to $1,683,391. The collections of revenue have been promptly made, and the treasury presents a spectacle of prosperity and strength usual only in peace.

The aggregate number of troops raised by the State is 60,000.

The banking institutions are reported to be in a sound condition. The Governor reiterates his former suggestion that radical changes in the financial system should be adopted with great caution.

Much space is devoted to educational subjects and the establishment of a college for instruction in agriculture, the mechanic arts and military tactics.

All the material interests of the State are represented as prosperous.

In conclusion, the Governor alluded to the patriotism of the Massachusetts soldiers, and says: "Unionists, in no double sense, we have held from the beginning that the Government, greater than any class of men or of interests, has an original right to the devoted and hearty service of every subject and power. We deny the rightfulness of the rebellion, and we are in arms against it, and we have equally denied that the rebel States could be rightfully allowed to impose their treasonable will upon any human being, whose interest or desires would make him loyal. While our wives surrender their husbands and our fathers their sons to all the perils of dreadful war waged by the rebellion, we have never discovered a reason why the rebels should retain their slaves and compel them to be rebels too. Supporting always the Government without conditions as to its policy, we rejoice with unutterable joy that its policy is that of human nature, and not that of human sophistry; and we hail the returning day of the civic virtues which our national departure from the practice of justice and the principles of our fathers had discouraged in the North and overthrown in the South.

In a few brief years, we shall have paid the national debt incurred during the present war by the enlarged value which freedom will have given to the property of the rebel States, the increased productive ability of freed men over slaves, and their multiplied power to buy and consume the products of our manufactories and arts. The people of America will have saved the Union, saved democratic republican liberty, both menaced by the same dangers, will have perpetuated the Government, magnified the Constitution and made it honorable, and will have crowned a great career of glory with an act of expedient justice unequaled in its grandeur in all the history of mankind."

The Michigan United States Senatorship.

DETROIT, Mich., Friday, Jan. 9.

The Legislature yesterday reëlected Mr. Chandler United States Senator for six years.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Schemes of Government Finance.

SECRETARY CHASE IN NEW-YORK.

The Proposed Ship Canal from the Mississippi to Lake Michigan.

Passage of Appropriation Bills in the House.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 9.

THE FINANCES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Hon. Robert J. Walker, Ex-Secretary of the Treasury, has come to the aid of Mr. Chase's financial policy, in a very able article, prepared for the *Continental Monthly*, and which is published here to-day, in advance. The writer clearly perceives the present danger to the country from inflation of the currency, and fully sustains Secretary Chase's conservative financial measures. It is believed that his facts and arguments, which are presented with remarkable ability, will have a healthy influence on the sentiment of Congress and the country.

Mr. Fessenden, to-day, reported from the Senate Finance Committee the bill, drawn by Secretary Chase, to which we alluded in yesterday's dispatch. The bill is intended to furnish temporary relief to the Treasury, and authorizes the Secretary to borrow, on the credit of the Government, two hundred millions dollars, to pay arrearages due to the army and navy. For one hundred millions, he may issue coupon or registered six per cent. bonds, payable at the pleasure of Government after ten years; for fifty millions, he may issue Treasury Notes, payable in two years, and drawing four per cent. interest, and receivable for all public dues except customs; and for the remaining fifty millions, he may issue legal tender notes without interest.

The Secretary also addressed a letter to the Committee of Ways and Means late last evening, asking provisions for the temporary relief of the Treasury, in case the Committee intend to report his bank and finance measures together, and inquiring their decision upon that question. Mr. Stevens immediately replied in a note informing the Secretary that the Committee had voted unanimously to separate the two measures.

Secretary Chase left for New-York on the 11 o'clock train this morning.

EMANCIPATION.

The Committee of the House, to whom are referred the questions of Emancipation, have instructed their Chairman to report a bill appropriating ten millions dollars to aid the State of Maryland in emancipating her slaves.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA AND GEORGIA LANDS.

Mr. Sumner to-day introduced into the Senate a bill suspending the sale for taxes of the sea islands along the coast of Georgia and South Carolina. It is alleged that to allow the sales to be made now, will materially interfere with the present industrial operations there, by the freedmen now in occupation.

THE PROPOSED SHIP CANAL.

Mr. Wilson's bill, introduced into the Senate today, for constructing a ship canal connecting Lake Michigan with the Mississippi River, and for enlarging the locks of the Erie and Oswego Canals of New-York, is an important measure, designed to provide for the easy defence of the Northwestern Lakes. It appropriates $13,000,000 for the ship canal, and $3,000,000 for the Erie enlargement—all to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, and the work to be in charge of three Commissioners—one to be appointed by the President, one by the State of Illinois, and one to be detailed from the Topographical Bureau.

Mr. Olin to-day presented to the House an amendment to the bill for the enlargement of the Erie Canal as a military measure, and which is intended as a substitute for the original bill. It provides for the issue of Government bonds, to be paid by future appropriation.

THE BUTCHERS AND THE REVENUE LAW.

The Committee of Ways and Means to-day heard the complaints of a delegation of butchers, desirous of procuring one-half reduction of the taxes on slaughtered animals.

THE POST OFFICE APPROPRIATIONS.

The Committee will report the Post-office appropriation bill on Monday. It provides for twenty millions dollars.

THE TAX BILL.

The Committee will also soon be prepared to report the tax bill, as it has been amended.

THE MCDOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY.

In the McDowell Court of Inquiry, the testimony of Gen. Roberts was continued. He stated that Jackson could not attack Banks' Army at Cedar Mountain, because Banks was well posted for defence; that Banks attacked Jackson and fought the battle of Cedar Mountain on his own responsibility, against the expectations of Pope; that Banks was misinformed, and believed the enemy weaker and himself stronger than they actually were; that Pope's intention was to concentrate Banks', McDowell's and Sigel's corps and attack Jackson with a superior number on the 10th of August; that if Pope's plan had been carried out, Jackson would doubtless have been captured; that Sigel did not follow Banks to the battle-field, as ordered, but that McDowell went to Banks' aid without orders.

ELECTION OF UNITED STATES SENATOR IN VIRGINIA.

An election is soon to be held by the Virginia Legislature, convened at Wheeling, of a member of the United States Senate to succeed Mr. Willey, whose term will expire on the 4th of March next.

The loyal citizens of East Virginia will urge their claims upon the Legislature, and present as a candidate Hon. Joseph Segar, present member of the House of Representatives from the Accomac District. Mr. Segar is one of the ablest men in the State, and his unswerving fidelity to the Government, and the personal sacrifices it has cost him, are the best possible tests of his trustworthiness for the position.

THE CASE OF GEN. BUTLER.

President Lincoln, with that frankness which is one of the best features of his character, does not deny to his friends that the recall of Gen. Butler was an error. Not only is there no charge on file against him which could be made the basis of any such action, but each day develops more clearly the fact that his administration of affairs in the Department of the Gulf has been preëminently a success in every respect.

The interviews of Gen. Butler with the President after his return were curious. That Gen. Butler had been treated unfairly, was undeniable by the President; but to repair the wrong was a problem difficult of solution. The General, without any departure from courtesy, spoke his sentiments with great frankness, and asked, as an act of justice, to be reassigned to his old command. The final answer to this request *has not yet been given*; and it is not at all unlikely that it may be granted, Gen. Banks in this case being provided for in Texas.

The history of the change is also curious. It originated in the wish of Gen. Banks himself to head an expedition to Texas; and his request to this effect was willingly granted by the President, who desired to consult his wishes. How this expedition of some ten thousand men grew into one of forty thousand, and carried with it the command of the entire Department of the Gulf, is not known in detail; but it is believed in official circles here, to have been due to the skillful prestidigitation of a prominent member of the Cabinet, who had the whole matter arranged before its consequences became apparent to the Presidential mind. The *animus* of the affair it is not best to expose.

It is certain that the President fully appreciates the great capacity of Gen. Butler, and desires to do what will make his services most useful to the country, and at the same time to repair the wrong done him.

IMPORTANCE OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

The Government demand for coal has made the opening of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad a national benefit on this account, as well as from its necessity as a military thoroughfare. Large accumulations of coal, long excluded from the market, are now coming forward, and the resources of this road are now taxed to their utmost capacity to deliver the amount of this freight seeking transportation.

There seems now to be no doubt that the road will be efficiently protected throughout its entire length. An ample force has been detailed by the Government for that purpose, and it is scarcely possible that the rebels can ever again succeed in cutting this great artery of travel and freight, so necessary to the prosperity of the Southwest, as well as to the comfort and economy of the East.

A SWINDLING ADVERTISEMENT.

We are requested by the Surgeon-General to call attention to the following paragraph, which he pronounces entirely unauthorized:

"TO THE RESCUE OF OUR WOUNDED.—Five gentlemen, of good standing, wanted for officers of the First Regiment Ambulance and Sanitary Corps, organizing under direction of the Surgeon-General. Apply at Headquarters, No. 114 Broadway, New-York."

The conclusion of the Medical Department is that the advertisement is a swindle.

REVOKED.

By Special Order No. 409, Extract No. 7, so much of Special Order No. [illegible] in relation to the dismissal of Surgeon C. L. Hubbell, of the Twelfth New-York Volunteers, is revoked, as he was discharged the service by resignation previous to his being reported by the Surgeon-General for absence without leave—the offence for which he was dismissed.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 9.

AFFAIRS ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

Information from the Army of the Potomac shows that our pickets extend from Falmouth to King George Court-House, about 22 miles distant from the former point.

Contrabands agree in stating that rebel incursions are nightly made below the Court-House, for a long distance, and negroes are carried away and sent South.

The greater portion, however, of the slaves on the long neck of land between the Rappahannock and Potomac rivers, have already made their escape to our lines, bringing with them their masters' teams and other property. They avail themselves of the night for their exodus.

FINANCES.

Senator Fessenden's finance measure, in amendment, of the House scheme, authorizes the borrowing of $200,000,000—$100,000,000 in coupon bonds, at an interest not exceeding six per centum; $50,000,000 to be issued in Treasury notes, payable in two years, and bearing interest at four per centum, and $50,000,000 in legal tender notes, without interest. This bill also authorizes the issue of fractional bills less than one dollar, in addition to postal currency, exchangable in sums of three dollars for notes or stamps, or other public dues.

REVENUE DECISION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that grave-stones and monuments made to order from the rough material, from plans or designs, are not manufactures under the Excise law, and, as such, are exempt from taxation, provided that no monument or grave-stone shall be considered as made to order which is wrought further than the block or slab before the order for it is given.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate to-day confirmed the nominations of Alexander W. Randall, of Wisconsin, to be First Assistant Paymaster-General; Seth C. Hawley, of New-York, as Consul to Nassau, N. P.; William C. Moorhead, Postmaster at Zanesville, Ohio; Capts. Farragut, Goldsborough, Dupont and Foote, to be Rear Admirals in the Navy, from the 16th of July, 1862, on the active list, and Capt. Charles Stewart to be a Rear Admiral from the same date, on the retired list.

NOMINATION.

Robert W. Taylor has been nominated for First Comptroller of the Treasury, *vice* Whittlesey, deceased.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

ROWDYISM IN CONGRESS—THE SCENE IN THE HOUSE ON THURSDAY, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 8.

To-day there was an attempt at reviving that pre-Abrahamite feature of Congress—rowdyism in the House. That is to say, the feeblest and least noteworthy of the impotent junta of members who seize every occasion to dampen loyal ardor, made an exhibition of the manners of the District which he represents.

Perhaps the last sentence does injustice to your Sixth Ward. The "roughs" of New-York and other cities, however addicted to arguments harder than words, have the reputation of honoring their country's flag and despising traitors. And Mr. Kerrigan only succeeds in imitating their vices. He is a New-York b'hoy, with the patriotism left out.

Since the rebel exodus of 1861, both House and Senate have made up in order what they lacked in ability. No more roystering night sessions; no staggering up and down bronze stairways leading to bad oysters and worse rum; no speech-making with pistol in pocket and brandy-sling on desk; no multitudinous confluence of angry men toward the open central space, fronting the Speaker's desk, where so often a word or a sign would have been the cue to deathful conflict. The Capital has taken a hint from the Capitol. Military occupation, prolonged through two years, has made it a kind of pandemonium; but we have had more reveling and trickery than quarrelsome fiends. Despite the ceaseless influx of large and small jobbers, place-hunters, gamblers, showmen, harlots, thieves and what not; despite the sloughing and surplusage of the army, the hordes of deserters, and the hungry unpaid soldiers who throng the streets by day and night, there has been less ruffianism, there have been fewer hand-to-hand encounters in Washington since the war commenced, than for any similar period during the previous decade. Thus lamentable has been the decline of chivalry. There are not wanting those who sigh over it; who think that

"Now indeed the true old times are dead,
When every morning brought a noble chance,
And every chance brought out a noble fight."

But these mourners are only to be found among those parties whose lukewarm measures clog loyal legislation; whose regard for constitutional Southern rights prompts them to spasmodic revivals of the banished Southern customs of debate.

To the general audience, then, Mr. Kerrigan appeared this afternoon, while shaking his fists at Mr. Thaddeus Stevens and uttering incoherent abuse, as a dissipated, rather intoxicated, very angry, and altogether weak and vicious young man—like anything but a legislator and peer of the legislators who heard him. The sturdy old leader of the House reminded those who sprang to preserve order, that the gentleman from New-York had been so recently discharged from duress that his abuse of liberty was not strange. Members laughed; Messrs. Kerrigan and Wood found themselves ridiculous, and retired in confusion upon their supports from Kentucky and Ohio.

It is strange that men who are broken from Colonelcies, for good cause, should be eligible to the Bench in New-York and to the Halls of Congress in Washington.

For a few weeks past the Compromise faction in the House have been very quiet and undemonstrative, apparently satiated with the opposition triumphs in the State elections—perhaps awaiting a signal-gun from Albany. But the victory at Murfreesboro has fairly riled their spirits, and *hinc illæ lackrymæ* today.

The veteran Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, stalwart patriot as he is, has, however, given some recent solicitude to more thoughtful supporters of the Government, by his crotchets relative to the *status* of the disloyal States. It will be remembered that, when the bill for the admission of West Virginia was under debate, he intimated an intent to support it, whether it were Constitutional or not. One of the President's advisers, strongly adverse to the bill on Constitutional grounds, has said that the above declaration, from such a man, caused him more sorrow than did either battle of Bull Run; that the rupture of our most vital legal obligations would be a beginning like "the letting out of water."

Mr. Stevens holds that States which have rebelled have no Constitutional rights. In one sense, true; but deeper thinkers hold that a rebel State must not be allowed to discard its Constitutional *rights* any more than its obligations; that a State cannot be allowed to take its own life. We should call the Doctor and put down the stomach pump—not add to the dose of poison.

The difference, however, between the Wood-Kerrigan heresy and that on the strength of which Kerrigan calls Mr. Stevens a "traitor" is, that the latter arises from excess of patriotic zeal, while the former is supposed to be dictated by quite an opposite sentiment. The public is at no loss to judge between the two.

See Eighth Page for Congressional Proceedings.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

FIGHTING AT SPRINGFIELD.

Gen. Brown Severely Wounded.

OUR TROOPS BEING REINFORCED.

The Rebels After Army Stores, Arms and Ammunition.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Thursday, Jan. 8.

Gen. Curtis has received the following dispatch from Gen. Brown:

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Jan. 8—3 P. M.

The enemy are crowding the fighting, but my men are behaving well. I am holding all the strong positions. The enemy must fight as I want him to, whether he likes it or not. Gen. BROWN.

Dr. Melcher has just sent the following dispatch, dated this afternoon;

"Gen. Brown is badly wounded. There has been no severe fighting since noon. The enemy are in large force. The rebels took one of our guns, were repulsed at dark. Militia reinforcements are coming in. Prisoners say that Gen. Marmaduke is in command of the rebels, and will be reinforced to-night."

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Jan. 9.

Telegraphic communication with Springfield ceased at 3 o'clock this morning.

The enemy entered our stockade yesterday afternoon. Our force was reported to be 2,000 strong, with two pieces of artillery. Springfield contains a very large amount of army stores, arms and ammunition.

Fifteen four-horse teams, and thirty men belonging to the Telegraphic Corps, were supposed to be captured a few miles south of Springfield.

Gen. Brown's left shoulder is badly shattered. He would have to submit to amputation to save his life.

PROBABLE CAPTURE OF SPRINGFIELD.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Friday, Jan. 9.

Communication with Springfield is still broken.

A party sent from Lebanon to repair the line had not been heard from, and apprehensions are felt that they have been captured.

The opinion strongly prevails that Springfield has been taken.

REBEL REPORTS FROM VICKSBURG.

CAIRO, Friday, Jan. 9.

There is nothing from Vicksburgh, to-day.

The Jackson *Appeal*, of the 3d, characterizes the fight at that place as a trivial affair, as far as the rebels are concerned. It says their loss is small, and places the Federal loss at 2,000. It regards the falling back as a trap, auguring no good for the rebel cause.

The telegraph is in working order from here to Memphis.

IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

General Rosecrans Following up the Rebels.

His Army Ten Miles Beyond Murfreesboro.

Arrival of Large Quantities of Supplies at Nashville.

Gen. Rosecrans Complimented by the President and Gen. Halleck.

NASHVILLE, Thursday, Jan. 8.

Murfreesboro is entirely deserted.

Our army and Gen. Rosecrans' headquarters have advanced ten miles beyond that place.

The rebel army is reported to be at Tullahoma.

The Federal gunboat *W. H. Slidell*, T. W. Van Dorn commanding, has arrived here with 164 (?) transports from Clarksville, bringing 3,000 bbls. flour, 10,000 pounds bacon, 900 sacks oats, and 2,000 bushels shelled corn.

The gunboat captured two Confederate Captains with horses and mules.

The river is 3½ feet deep on the shoals.

NASHVILLE, Friday, Jan. 9.

One thousand rebel prisoners were sent North by rail to-day. Two hundred arrived from Murfreesboro. Gen. Rosecrans orders all captured rebel officers confined, until Davis' order is revoked; the rebel prisoners to subsist on army rations; the food contributed by friends to be confiscated to hospital use; and the repetition of such contribution to constitute a jail offence.

There is a heavy rain to-night. The river is stationary. There are seventeen steamers at the foot of Harpeth Shoals.

THE PRESIDENT TO GEN. ROSECRANS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.

To Maj.-Gen. Rosecrans:

Your dispatch announcing the retreat of the enemy has just reached here. God bless you and all with you. Please tender to all, and accept for yourself, the nation's gratitude for your and their skill, endurance and dauntless courage.

A. LINCOLN.

GEN. HALLECK TO GEN. ROSECRANS.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 9, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, Commanding Army of the Cumberland:

GENERAL: Rebel accounts fully confirm your telegrams from the battle-field.

The victory was well earned, and is one of the most brilliant of the war.

You and your brave army have won the gratitude of your country, and the admiration of the world.

The field of Murfreesboro is made historical, and future generations will point out the places where so many heroes fell gloriously, in defence of the Constitution and the Union.

All honor to the Army of the Cumberland.

Thanks to the living, and tears for the lamented dead.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

THE EAST TENNESSEE RAID.

Official Report of General Carter's Daring Operations.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 7, 1862.

Major-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief, Washington:

SIR: I have just received a dispatch from Major-Gen. G. Granger, that the cavalry force of about one thousand men, which he sent to East Tennessee on the 21st ult., under the command of Brig. Gen. H. Carter, to destroy the East Tennessee Railroad bridges, etc., has been heard from.

Gen. Granger has just received a dispatch from Gen. Carter, at Winchester, Ky., who is on his return, stating that on the 30th ult., he entirely destroyed the Union and Watauga Bridges, with ten miles of railroad. Five hundred and fifty rebels were killed, wounded and taken prisoners. Seven hundred stand of arms, and a large amount of flour, salt and other rebel stores; and, also, a locomotive and two cars were destroyed.

A brisk skirmish took place at the Watauga Bridge, and another at Jonesville. We lost but ten men.

This expedition, as characterized by Gen. Granger, has been one of the most hazardous and daring of the war.

It was attended with great hardships and privations, owing to the almost impracticable nature of the country, the length of the route, of nearly two hundred miles each way, and the inclement season.

The important results of this expedition can hardly be overrated, severing as it has the main rebel army communication between Virginia and the Southwest.

Gen. Carter and his officers and men deserve the thanks of the country.

Great credit is also due to Major.-Gen. Granger, under whose immediate supervision the expedition was fitted out, and whose long cavalry experience was a guarantee that nothing tending to its success would be neglected or forgotten.

H. G. WRIGHT, Maj.-Gen. Commanding.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF GEN. HALLECK.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 9, 1863.

Maj.-Gen. Wright, Cincinnati:

The daring operations and brilliant achievements of Gen. Carter and his command are without a parallel in the history of the war, and deserve the thanks of the country. This expedition has proved the capacity of our cavalry for bold and dashing movements, which I doubt not will be imitated by others. H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief.

ADVICES FROM MOBILE.

"General Hardship" in the City—The Pirate Oreto Still in the Harbor, &c.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 9.

Private letters from the blockading fleet off Mobile, dated Dec. 23, says that many deserters to the United States from the rebel forts and neighborhood, state that "General Hardship" commands in Mobile. Beef once a week—oysters at all other times—no sugar, no tea, no coffee.

The pirate *Oreto* is still in harbor. Our fleet expect her to stay there. Nothing has been entering or leaving the harbor since Capt. Preble's departure, save one sloop with cotton, which, getting out, was captured by our cruizers, and a cotton-laden schooner, which, getting out under cover of a stormy night, "found her heart failing her," and endeavored to run back again, lost her footing and went on to the breakers too nearly under the guns of Fort Morgan to enable our squadron to indulge in any sequestration; but by way of making everything sure, she set herself on fire, and was utterly consumed.

Everything is dead and dismal in Mobile, the place having become hardly worth taking.

THE BANKS OF NEW-YORK.

Abstract of the Annual Report of the Superintendent of the Banking Department, Submitted to the Legislature Jan. 8, 1863.

The Superintendent of the Banking Department has submitted for the consideration of the Legislature the following as his Annual Report:

The number of banks, banking associations and individual bankers doing business within the State at the close of the fiscal year, was three hundred and five. There were, at the same period, in addition to the number stated, fifty-three closing and insolvent banks, whose notes are in process of redemption, either at their counters, or under the direction of this Department.

Ten banking associations, with an aggregate capital of $1,560,[illegible], and six indidual bankers, have deposited the requisite securities and commenced the business of banking during the last fiscal year.

The amount of securities held in trust in this Department on Sept. 30, 1862, was as follows:

For Banking Associations and individual bankers	$36,377,021 84
For Incorporated Banks (under special laws)	65,289 14
For Trust Companies	200,000 00
Total	$36,642,310 98

The amount of circulating notes issued and outstanding on the books of this Department at the same period, was:

To Banking Associations and individual bankers	$34,262,449 00
To Incorporated Banks	7,977,387 00
Total	$42,239,836 00

Of this sum there was in the vaults of the banks on the 27th of September, 1862, (as appears by the quarterly reports of that date,) $4,682,463, leaving in actual circulation $37,557,373.

The actual circulation reported Sept. 21, 1861, was $28,015,748; showing an increase of $9,541,625 during the year.

The total amount of New-York stock held Dec. 1, 1862, was $19,812,225 10, and of United States stock, at the same date, $12,729,450. With the exception of $414,466 67 Illinois and Michigan stock, all the stock held in trust by this Department has been issued under the authority of this State and of the United States.

The amount of securities transferred by the Department, and countersigned in the State treasury for the year, was:

Stocks	$5,488,021
Bonds and mortgages	579,869
Total	$6,067,890

The Brockport Exchange Bank is the only one that has failed during the fiscal year. The securities were sold by the Superintendent and the notes redeemed at par.

REDEMPTION OF NOTES OF INSOLVENT BANKS.

It will be observed, from the statements herewith submitted, that there is now on deposit, in various banks, to the credit of the Superintendent of this Department, the sum of $103,720 60. This money is held in trust for the redemption of the outstanding notes of banks which have failed, or which are closing business voluntarily, and by expiration of charter. A considerable share of the amount thus held, results from the sale of securities belonging to Banks which failed a number of years ago. An act which shall provide for closing these long standing accounts, and after due notice for the presentation of claims, depositing the balance of funds in the State Treasury, would seem just to the public, as it would be lessening to the responsibilities of this Department.

EXPIRED INCORPORATED BANKS.

The charters of the following Incorporated Banks, viz.: Cayuga County Bank, Chemung Canal Bank, Herkimer County Bank, Seneca County Bank, Seventh Ward Bank, Troy City Bank, and Westchester County Bank expire on the 1st of January, 1863. They have severally (with the exception of the Seneca County Bank) filed articles of association under the provisions of the General Banking law, and will continue business at the same location. It is satisfactory to add that no loss to the community has resulted from any failure, as yet, on the part of those Banks whose charters have expired, to make ample provision for the ultimate redemption of all their circulating notes.

DEPOSIT OF SECURITIES BY NEW BANKS.

It is the practice of new institutions to withdraw the deposit of $100,000 or $50,000 required with the certificate of incorporation after the certificate is obtained. It is recommended that $10,000 of the sum shall be left permanently with the Superintendent.

SUSPENSION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS BY THE BANKS.

The most important event in the financial history of the last fiscal year is the suspension of specie payments by the banks of this and other States. This occurrence dates from Dec. 28, 1861, at which time the annual report from this Department had already passed through the press, thus precluding allusion to the subject.

To whatever causes such suspension may be attributable, the event is one of serious moment to the whole community. Conversion of a paper currency into gold and silver, at the will of the holder, is the elementary attribute through which alone its existence can be tolerated. The evils resulting from an irredeemable paper currency are so generally understood and conceded as to need no special elucidation. The laws of this State bearing upon the subject are of such unmitigated severity, that when the demand for payment in coin is persistently enforced, the banks have no alternative but compliance or the relinquishment of banking privileges. In view of the immunity granted to the banks by the Legislature after the suspension of specie payments in 1837, the framers of the present Constitution embodied therein the following inhibitory clause: "The Legislature shall have no power to pass any law, sanctioning in any manner, directly, or indirectly, the suspension of specie payments, by any person, association or corporation issuing bank notes of any description." It is obvious, therefore, that under the unrestricted operation of the laws of this State, an irredeemable paper currency cannot be maintained. It is true, the community might waive for a short period the payment of coin, if there was no extrinsic demand for the precious metals. Such was the case during the partial suspension of 1857, which, being the result of a mere monetary spasm, lasted only three or four months, and therefore fails to invalidate the position that there could be no continued suspension of specie payments by the banks of this State, without the intervention of some saving power not contemplated by the laws and Constitution of New-York.

It is not to be credited that, with this penalty of being forced into immediate liquidation hanging over them, any number of sound and judiciously managed banks would voluntarily incur the hazards resulting from a refusal to redeem their obligations in coin. And yet the resolution to suspend specie payments was primarily adopted by the banks in the City of New-York—by institutions conceded to rank among the highest in the country for their monetary resources and the intelligence with which those resources are directed. To what causes, then, are we to attribute this action, at once violative of financial law, and at variance with the plainest dictates of prudence?

It is evident, from a reference to the returns made by the banks to this Department, that they were not forced into suspension through the inability of the commercial and business classes to respond to the liabilities due from them. On the contrary, the general prostration of business consequent upon the civil war, had greatly reduced bank credits; whilst a timely forecast had enabled the community so to contract their business operations, as to guard against the disastrous results incident to the unparalleled condition in which the country was placed. The importations were of limited amount—the exchanges were in favor of this country—the harvests were plentiful, and the prices of the great agricultural staples remunerative. There was at the same time an absence of any financial panic—a fruitful cause of disaster in monetary affairs, as it is in military operations.

In 1857, the temporary suspension of the banks was the result of a commercial revulsion of this character. The banks suspended specie payments in October of that year. During the three months antecedent to the suspension, there was a contraction in the loans and discounts of $20,900,000; a withdrawal of circulation of $5,273,000; a diminution of deposits equal to $20,811,000; a lessening in stocks of $2,244,000; whilst the issues of the banks, immediately prior to suspension, amounted to $27,122,904 of circulation, against $14,321,599 of specie.

In 1861, the banks suspended on the 28th of December. During the previous quarter there had been an increase in loans and discounts (chiefly on Government securities) of $14,000,000; an increase in circulation of $2,547,000; an increase in deposits of $13,283,000; an increase in stocks of $16,000,000; whilst the banks held, at the time of suspension, $29,102,715 in specie, against $30,553,020 of circulation. It is evident, therefore, that the suspension at this time was not the result of a want of confidence in the community in the financial stability of the banks; nor did it follow from any inability on the part of those institutions to meet the obligations growing out of their relations to the business public.

It is not to be disguised, however, that the available resources of the banks were not as great at the close of 1861, as they were six months antecedent. Thus, in June, 1861, the aggregate of loans and discounts was $168,477,371; of circulation, $25,617,151; of specie, $41,824,079; of deposits, $106,315,092; of stocks, $34,292,755. The banks had seen their specie decrease from $41,824,079, in June, to $38,089,727, in September; and $29,102,715, in December. They had seen their loans and discounts increase from $168,477,371, in June, to $176,055,848, in September, and $191,083,141, in December. So also their liabilities to depositors on demand had increased from $106,315,092, in June, to $111,695,026, in September, and $125,178,934, in December; and for notes in circulation, from $25,617,151, in June, to $28,015,748, in September, and $30,553,020, in December.

The cause of this fluctuation in resources and liabilities arose from the exigency into which the financial affairs of the Government had fallen, by reason of the vast expenditures incident to the suppression of the existing rebellion, and the action of the banks consequent thereupon. Congress, at its extra session in July, 1861, authorized a loan of $250,000,000, under various forms of securities. Measures were immediately taken to place the loan before the country. But, in the meantime, the necessities of the Government, in clothing, arming and feeding troops—in providing munitions of war, and building a navy—became so imperious as to admit of no delay. The gigantic proportions of the national expenditures, on the one hand, and the dilatory and vacillating action of Congress in providing adequate revenues to sustain the credit of the Government, on the other, had well nigh paralyzed the public credit, and the fate of the nation seemed trembling in the balance. In this exigency the banks of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, with a patriotism worthy of the highest praise, placed a large portion of their means at the disposal of the Government. Their action not only served to bridge over the existing chasm in the national treasury, but it also inspired confidence on the part of the public in the pecuniary resources of the Government. In this manner $150,000,000 was negotiated with the banks of the cities named; of which sum $105,000,000 was appropriated to the associated banks of the City of New-York alone. By far the greater part of this sum was paid in gold coin, and the balance in the currency of the Government. The loan thus indicated was negotiated at the following periods, and for the following securities:

1861, Aug. 19—$35,000,000 of 7 3-10 treasury notes.
1861, Oct. 1—$35,000,000 of 7 3-10 treasury notes.
1861, Nov. 16—$17,500,000 of 6 per cent. coupon bonds.
1861, Nov. 16—$17,500,000 of 6 per cent registered stock.
Equal to $105,000,000 at par.

The $70,000,000 of 7 3-10 notes were taken at par. The $35,000,000 of coupon bonds and registered stock cost the banks $32,056,834 54, including the interest accrued from July 1 to Nov. 16, 1861. Of the first loan of $35,000,000 the Government reimbursed the banks, at various times, between the 3d of September, 1861, and the 13th of January, 1862, to the extent of $31,497,403, from sales made to outside parties. The whole amount of the loans thus taken was paid into the Treasury by the associated banks, between the 19th of August, 1861, and the 3d of February, 1862; and yet none of the securities to be issued by the Government were received by the banks until the 14th of January, 1862, when the balance of the loan of Aug. 19, unsold by the Government, was turned over to them in 7 3-10 notes. Thus, while the banks were continually supplying the National Treasury from their vaults, the only return they received was in certificates acknowledging the amount of the respective contributions, and not available except as a medium for the settlement of balances between themselves.

Nor was this all. Congress, in view of existing difficulties, by the act approved Aug. 5, 1861, had suspended the "Independent Treasury" law, "so far as to allow the Secretary of the Treasury to *deposit* any of the moneys obtained on any of the loans now authorized by law, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, in *such solvent specie paying banks as he may select*; and the said moneys so deposited may be withdrawn from such deposit, for deposit with the regular authorized depositaries, *or for the payment of public dues*, or paid in redemption of the notes authorized to be issued under this act, or the act to which this is supplementary, payable on demand, as may seem expedient to, or be directed by, the Secretary of the Treasury."

The use of this discretionary power, whereby the local banks contributing to the Government loans could have been used for the time being as disbursing agents in the payment of public dues, was not compatible with the views of duty entertained by the Secretary of the Treasury. The call upon the banks for payment into the Government depository of the remaining installments of the loan, either in coin or Treasury notes, was persistently urged. The specie reserve of the banks had diminished from $41,824,079, in June, to $29,102,715, in December; whilst no corresponding return had been made in Government securities, through the sale of which those institutions might have strengthened themselves to meet their remaining engagements to the Government. Thus, with an imperative demand on the one hand, and with diminished resources on the other, it became a question whether depletion should be allowed to proceed to its utmost limit, or whether the connection between the Banks and the Treasury should be broken in season to secure to the former, for ultimate use, so much of specie as still remained in their vaults.

It was under these circumstances that the Banks in New-York resolved, on the 28th of December, 1861, to suspend specie payments; and the example was followed by the banks throughout the country. A few institutions have continued to redeem their notes in coin; but their obligations to depositors, and balances between themselves and other institutions have, I believe, followed in the general train of settlement in paper.

The suspension of specie payments, therefore, is to be traced primarily to the patriotic efforts of the banks in the great cities to sustain the Government. Aside from the obligations thus incurred, the banks of our own State were seldom, if ever, in a better condition to sustain inviolable the duty imposed upon them by law for the redemption of their liabilities in the constitutional currency of the country. In this respect they have at all times stood in a safer relation to their engagements, than has the Government to its obligations of a similar character. With the large emission of demand notes rendered necessary by war expenditures, it would have been practicable for the banks to have brought the Government to protest, quite as readily as the latter could have forced such a result on well-managed institutions of the former class. But it is needless to speculate on consequences which might have resulted had the banks stood aloof, regardless of all considerations save their own safety. The Government and banks are alike the agents of the people, designed to minister to their prosperity, happiness and independence. Each have their appropriate functions, and in a time of great public exigency, each is under obligations to a common constituency to contribute, as far as practicable, to the "general welfare and common defence." Nothing valuable can be gained by arraying them in antagonism. On the contrary, the harmonious and cordial action of moneyed corporations of every character, as well as of individuals, is absolutely essential to the maintenance of the public credit; through which alone can the Government be enabled to thwart the parricidal efforts put forth to destroy the Republican institutions under which we live.

The suspension of specie payments by the banks and Government has come to be regarded by many as an indispensable concomitant to a state of war; especially where the contest is upon a scale demanding vast expenditures. Such expenditures necessarily involve the creation of large credits, and these are thrown out in such profusion as to forbid their ready conversion into the measure of value recognized by all nations. In time of peace, the balances of trade, however large in amount, are readily adjusted by a mutual interchange of credits and commodities. But a state of war deranges the ordinary operations of trade and commerce, destroys or greatly impairs financial confidence, unduly stimulates some branches of production whilst it ruins others, and unhinges those systematic laws of demand and supply, upon which credit relies for its permanency. Hence in convulsions of this nature, it seems quite impossible, amid the conflicting interests that are aroused, and the unforeseen exigencies that arise, to carry forward the operations of war and business upon an undisturbed basis of specie payments. At any rate, our experience thus far, in three wars, favors the doctrine that a suspension of specie payments is inseparable from a contest which involves the energies, and affects all the business relations of a nation.

But, whatever might have been the ultimate effect of the pecuniary derangements incident to a condition of war, it is quite certain that up to the period of the alliance between the banks and the General Government, the former were never more fully prepared to meet their subsisting obligations to the community. Under the system of secured circulation which prevails in this State, joined to the individual liability of stockholders, those institutions enjoyed the public confidence to the fullest extent. Strong in this respect, and strong in pecuniary resources, they would have been justly chargeable with unwarrantable selfishness had they failed to respond to the demands of patriotism at a great crisis in the affairs of the country. To their credit be it spoken, they met the exigency with a patriotism and liberality that excited surprise at home and abroad. Had they been met with a corresponding spirit on the part of those in authority; had the burdens assumed been mitigated by prompt action on the part of the Government in the delivery of its securities; had the rigors of the Sub-Treasury system been mitigated by the use of the banks as depositories for loans, to be disbursed in the usual manner through the use of checks, notes and the usual credits, as the demands of the Government might have required, there is every reason for believing the banks would not have been driven to the exigency of breaking faith with the public in respect to the redemption of their notes in specie. Even as it was, they scrupulously fulfilled their engagements with the Government, and on the 4th of February, 1862, made their final payment on the $35,000,000 loan of Nov. 16, 1861, although at the date of such last payment but $7,000,000 of the securities to be furnished had yet been received. Nor was such payment made, as has been alleged on the floor of Congress, in the depreciated notes of the banks, but in coin and government notes, many of the latter being of the class receivable for customs.

In thus drawing the attention of the Legislature and the public to the facts connected with the present anomalous condition of our moneyed institutions, I am not actuated either by a querulous spirit toward the Government, or an undue partiality for the banks. Had the latter brought themselves into their present condition by inordinate expansion, or through excesses stimulated by their own cupidity, they would be entitled to little sympathy. But, inasmuch as the difficulties they have encountered arise primarily from the necessities of the Government incident to extraordinary war expenditures—since the banks have crippled themselves by patriotic endeavors to strengthen the public credit—they are at least entitled to fair consideration, and to be shielded from such adverse legislation as would tend to cripple them by new exactions.

How soon the banks will be in a condition to resume the payment of their obligations in specie, it is impossible to determine. Certainly not until the "legal tender" notes shall be withdrawn from circulation, and the Government return to the redemption of its issues in coin. Under the present aspects of the Treasury Department, with a prospective engraving and printing establishment in operation in the attic, a paper depository in the basement, and an officer intermediate who deals out *innocuous* promises to pay at the rate of a million and a half dollars per day, a sad commentary will be presented on the constitutional prerogative to "coin money and regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin." Let us hope that the present unnatural rebellion being subdued, peace will once more visit our distracted country, and that with its dawn we shall again return to the use of the true measure of value, both in corporate and governmental payments.

THE BANK-NOTE CIRCULATION.

One of the prominent causes contributing to the present disparity in value between bank-notes and specie, is held to be the redundancy of bank note circulation. That paper money, issued by the Government and the banks, is plentiful, whilst the precious metals are scarce, is sufficiently obvious; but that there is an unnecessary expansion of paper issues, as compared with the business of the country, admits of serious doubt. Conceding for the moment the redundancy of paper circulation, to what cause is it attributable? The Secretary of the Treasury, in his recent report to Congress, states the increase of corporate notes during the year ending Nov. 1, 1862, at $37,000,000. The circulation of United States Notes on Nov. 1, 1861, was, in round numbers, $15,000,000, while on Nov. 1, 1862, it was $210,000,000; showing an increase within the year of $195,000,000. Yet the Secretary expresses a decided opinion that if there be an actual excess of circulation, it is *not* due to the issues of United States notes, but rather to the increase of deposits in the banks; such increase during the year being stated at $80,000,000. If then we add the *whole* increase of deposits to the increased circulation of the banks, we have a total of $117,000,000 by the banks, against $195,000,000 by the Secretary; and yet the Government notes are said to be innocent of having caused any excess or depreciation in the paper circulation of the country! What are the peculiar characteristics pertaining to the Government notes which distinguish them in their effects from Bank issues, when they have entered into the general circulation, the Secretary has not been pleased to elucidate; nor why, since the Government notes are equally inconvertible into specie, the depreciation of the currency should alone result from corporate action, is a question still to be solved to the minds of the uninitiated. The inquiry also arises quite naturally, how much did the addition of $195,000,000 to the currency by the Government become a component of the $80,000,000 increase in the bank deposits? If, as may rationally be inferred, it formed an essential constituent, then the further inquiry may be indulged, whether the deposits increased from this source are equally innocent of having added to the increase of bank circulation, which the Secretary states "always accompanies an augmentation of deposits?"

It is a source of satisfaction that in this State, through the agency of a registered currency, and by means of the quarterly reports of the banks, we have the means of tracing causes and results with more accuracy than in many of our sister States. It is interesting to compare the condition of our bank note circulation in 1857, when there was a temporary suspension of specie payments, (and when the penalties were in full force,) with the operations of the past year. In June, 1857, the actual circulation of all the banks and bankers in the State was $32,395,892. On Sept. 26, being seventeen days before the suspension, it had fallen to $27,122,904, being a reduction in one quarter, of $5,273,988. During the three months succeeding, there was a further reduction of $3,222,940. At this period there had been a resumption of specie payments by all the leading banks, yet the reduction of circulation continued, so that in March, 1858, it had diminished to $22,710,158, being a diminution in the volume of actual currency during nine months, of $9,685,734. From this period up to 1861, the Banking capital and circulation gradually increased, so that in June, 1861, the actual circulation had risen to $25,617,151; in September, to $28,015,748; and in December, (the period of suspension of specie payments,) to $30,553,020. During the quarter succeeding the suspension, there was a reduction in the actual circulation of the Banks amounting to $2,222,047; the aggregate being, on March 15, 1862, $28,330,973.

It was at this time that a new element was thrown into the financial crucible. On the 20th of March there was received at the Department certain notes issued by the United States, bearing on one side the impress of a highly intellectual countenance, and on the other the authoritative declaration: "This note is a *legal tender* for all debts, public and private, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt." The reception of these notes released from embargo in this Department nearly $30,000 of the notes of banks, under protest for non-redemption in specie. Is it strange that, thus released from all sumptuary laws, and with an increasing demand for currency, the banks should have availed themselves of the immunity afforded? Hence we find that from March 15, 1862, (the time at which the legal tender notes were issued,) to Sept. 27, 1862, a period of six months, the actual circulation of the banks was increased $9,226,400. Yet the Secretary of the Treasury assures Congress that the issue of United States notes has had no agency in producing a redundancy or depreciation of the currency!

In thus speaking, I am only alluding to the effects resulting from the issue of the "legal tender" notes, without stopping to question the wisdom of the measure. Without the relief thus afforded, many of the banks in this State must have succumbed to the financial pressure which would have ensued from the entire withdrawal of their circulation. It is also difficult to appreciate in what manner the means could have been obtained for moving the vast agricultural productions of the teeming West, and carrying on the active business operations which have marked the past season. It is not my purpose to decry the issue of currency either by the United States or well conducted banks here and elsewhere. On the contrary, I am firmly of the conviction that, in this State, there has been no issue of bank circulation exceeding the requirements of active business. This is shown by the redemptions of bank notes in Boston and New-York. All New-England redeems its bank notes at the Suffolk Bank and the Bank of Mutual Redemption, in Boston, precisely the same as those notes were redeemed when the banks were paying specie. Most of the banks of this State redeem their circulating notes at the Metropolitan bank, in New-York, just as they did before the suspension. These facts speak volumes in favor of a system of daily redemption of bank notes, without the use of specie. If bank note currency were redundant, there would be a larger amount redeemed daily than there was when the whole volume of circulation was less. The fact is, however, that the daily redemptions of New-England bank bills, and those of the banks of this State, have been less, as I am assured by competent authority, throughout the past season, than when the circulation of New-England and New-York was, at least, one-third below its present amount. So, also, the records of this Department show the following results:

Free banks, circulation returned to this Department from July 1, 1861, to Jan. 1, 1862	$3,355,820 00	
Incorporated banks, same time	882,138 00	—$4,237,958 00
Free banks, circulation returned from June 15, 1862, to Dec. 15, 1862	$1,932,011 00	
Incorporated banks, same time	415,937 00	— 2,347,948 00
1861 over 1862		$1,890,010 00

It will thus be seen that the returned circulation for six months in 1861, was nearly two millions in excess of that for a like period in 1862, although the aggregate circulation of 1862 was many millions in excess of what it was in 1861. No better barometer whereby to measure the state of the currency can be found than the returns made to this Department; and these indicate most clearly that as yet no redundancy of the currency exists. Indeed, the capability of this Department to meet the demand for notes, was never more severely tested than it has been during the last nine months. Nor was it the result of a fictitious demand. The banks found themselves embarrassed in the transaction of their business by the want of currency to meet the daily requisitions. Every soiled and mutilated note, capable of service, was brought into use, and the banks of the East were literally besieged for currency wherewith to move the crops of the West. Engagements were made weeks in advance by those wanting currency, in order to secure a supply; and numerous facts might be adduced to prove that, with all the issues of the Government and the banks, the volume of currency was not in excess of the wants of the country. Adequate grounds for this unusual demand may be found in the withdrawal of all the specie from circulation; in the abolition of the entire bank-note circulation of several of the Western States, consequent upon the failure of local institutions; in the vast sums required for the payment of bounties and wages to volunteers; in the immense purchases of agricultural products by the Government; in the enhanced prices of those products, calling for vast sums both in payment and for their transportation, and by the fact that nearly the entire business of the community has, during the past year. been transacted upon a cash basis.

CONGRESSIONAL LEGISLATION IN REFERENCE TO BANKS.

The Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, in his recent report, urges upon Congress the incorporation of banking institutions within the several States, with certain requisitions, immunities and privileges. The ostensible objects to be secured are two-fold—a market for United States stocks, and the creation of a uniform, secured currency. The subject was discussed at some length in the last annual report from this Department, and I beg leave to invite your attention to the views therein presented.

The question is one to which the State of New-York has a paramount interest, and it demands the serious consideration of her immediate representatives in the Legislature. After many years of corrective legislation, guided by an enlightened experience, she has perfected a system of banking which, with great freedom as to privilege, secures her citizens against loss from fraud, cupidity and recklessness in the matter of furnishing a circulating medium, and transacting the other important functions pertaining to the business of banking. Her inherent right to prescribe the terms upon which these functions shall be exercised by her citizens it is now proposed to take away, and to transfer to Congress and the National Capital the control which the Legislature has, since the foundation of the Government, exercised over the institutions of its creation. With a wise forecast for the interests of the State, the Legislature has provided that the stocks of New-York shall be received as a security for the prompt redemption of the circulating notes issued by banks and bankers, and with great liberality has permitted the stocks of the United States to be deposited for the same purpose to an equal extent with her own. Under this provision over $19,000,000 of New-York stocks, and over $12,000,000 of those of the United States, are now on deposit in this Department. If the amount is not equal, the cause is to be found only in the preference given by those depositing the securities of New-York as an investment. It is now seriously proposed to deprive our citizens engaged in the business of banking of this privilege, and by compulsory measures in the way of taxation, to force them to receive the securities of the United States, to the total displacement of the stocks of our own State. It is not urged—it cannot be shown—that this innovation is required to make our currency more secure than it is under the present system. But because other States have failed to furnish a secured circulation, and because there is a strong desire, growing out of the present exigencies of the country, to find a market for United States stocks, it is proposed to set aside the wise provisions of our State laws, and compel the banks to receive their notes at the hands of the General Government, secured by a deposit, at Washington, of National stocks alone. Nor is this all. It is also proposed to create by Congressional legislation, and plant within this State, independent of control by its Legislature, so many banking institutions as shall find it expedient to organize under the privileges extended to them by the National authority.

The changes thus proposed strike wide and deep. The power of taxation, if carried to a prohibitory extent, will force the banks of this and other States to withdraw their present circulation. The commanding credit of New-York, garnered up through long years by the unfaltering payment of her obligations, under any sacrifice required, has placed her stocks at such premium in the market, that they must ever remain the most desirable security that can be employed as a basis for bank circulation. Under the requirements of law they have been purchased at prices so high as to afford to the holders a very moderate interest. The profits upon the circulation received is consequently small; and a tax upon that circulation, in addition to that already imposed upon the earnings of banks, could not fail to prove onerous, and must have the desired effect to cause its withdrawal This cannot be done, in the existing condition of affairs, without serious detriment to the business interests of the community. The rank injustice of oppressive legislation, from such a quarter, becomes more apparent when the fact is considered that there is scarcely an institution of any magnitude in the State which is not already loaded down with the securities of the General Government, in the shape of stocks, Treasury notes and indebtedness certificates. I may be allowed to instance a single bank in a neighboring village, which, with a capital of $150,000, and a circulation of $160,000, (chiefly obtained for the payment of bounties to United States volunteers,) now holds $330,000 in securities of the General Government. Facts of this character are patent all over the State; yet these are the institutions which are to be subjected to harrassing provisions and numberless inconveniences, in order to compel them to transfer their allegiance from the State by which they were created, to the legislative and bureaucratic authorities at Washington.

It is not my purpose or province to canvass the details of the proposed system of Government Banking, nor to dwell upon the crudities through which it is sought to secure the acquiescence of Congress. The idea that a bank note can be made equal to gold and silver, all over the country, regardless of distance from the place of its redemption; that a bank becomes a safe depository for the public funds, merely because its circulating notes are secured by a deposit of Government stocks; that every dollar invested in United States securities would represent real capital; and that a system of the character proposed could be brought into requisition so as to relieve the present exigencies [of the Government, are positions which I have no inclination to discuss. A far more important consideration is found in the utter lack of *constitutional power on the part of Congress to create corporations within the States, without the assent of the State Legislatures.* A more practical question for the Legislature of New-York to decide is, how far it will suffer the abnegation of the stocks of New-York as a basis for banking; and to what extent it will allow the institutions of its creation to adjure their allegiance to State authority, and accept that of the Federal Congress.

And a consideration of no small magnitude for the guidance of our Representatives in the National Legislature may be found in the answer to the inquiries—whether, the present is a favorable time for unsettling the monetary affairs of the States—for forcing upon the public new and untried schemes, which must seriously affect the business relations of the community—whether the banks of this State have not entitled themselves to some consideration by their efforts to sustain the public credit at the hazard of their own existence—and, above all, whether it is desirable at this juncture to invite a collision of authority between loyal States and the General Government, through the assumption of doubtful Constitutional powers?

Whatever may be the action of Congress in the premises, I have full faith that the Legislature of New-York will protect its honor, and the interests of a common constituency, with dignity and firmness. Under the existing laws no association or person can issue, within this State, notes to circulate as money, without depositing the required securities in this Department. Without legislative instruction to the contrary, it will be my duty, during my continuance in office, to enforce this provision against all associations or individuals claiming authority from any other source. If occasion require, I shall not hesitate to bring the question to the test of judicial decision, that we may learn authoritatively what powers over local institutions are still left to the States.

Respectfully submitted,
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Loves of the Lilliputians.

Gen. Tom Thumb, like Gen. McClellan, is at present off duty. His name is on the retired list, and he has his time at his command. Not having a new house to look after, or Courts-martial to attend, Thumb has been idling, like many other young men of fortune, about the theatres and museums of the Metropolis.

At the latter place he saw the Queen of Beauty little Lavinia Warren, who is the littlest woman of her age, and the prettiest of her size, in the world.

Simultaneously they were smitten. Cupid discharged an arrow from his bow which pierced their hitherto untouched hearts, and made them very ill.

The little General is beside himself when not beside Lavinia, and seems out of his senses, when out of her presence.

After a few days billing and a few days cooing, he has won her, and they have resolved to trot through life together.

Papa's consent, however, must be obtained, and to gain this, the General has written the following letter:

Bridgeport, Conn., Jan. 8, 1863.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren: Ever since I first met your daughter, Lavinia, I have felt that kind Heaven designed her for my partner for life. I loved her the first moment I saw her, and I love her more and more every day. Indeed, I feel unhappy if she is out of my sight. I am delighted to think that she also loves me. I have offered her my hand in marriage and she very properly refers me to you for your consent. I assure you that if she becomes my wife, I shall always do all in my power to make her happy. I have sent Mr. Wells with this letter to obtain your consent to our marriage, and Lavinia and I both feel that we shall be very happy if Mr. Wells is permitted to bring back your approval of our desires.

Respectfully yours,
CHARLES S. STRATTON.

In the meantime the little folks are as happy as mortals can well be, tickled as Punch, and jolly in anticipation of years of wedded bliss. Poor little Nutt feels the loss of the young lady keenly, for though he is much younger than she, he had fondly hoped by devotion to overcome that objection.

Interested as we have long been in Gen. Tom Thumb's career, we congratulate him upon this auspicious alliance and trust that the connection will eventuate as genuine a success as the many more material speculations in which he has been so fortunate.

Irving Hall—The First Masked Ball of the Season.

Masked balls in New-York are not quite as common as in Venice and Paris—perhaps for the reason that Yankee inquisitiveness always insists on knowing who its neighbor is, and does not like to be baffled by disguises. But the success which attended Mr. Harrison's entertainment at Irving Hall on Thursday evening, was so eminently marked and decided, that we fancy for the future Masked Balls will be the rule rather than the exception. The Hall was well filled, but not uncomfortably crowded, and the dresses, though not notably gorgeous and expensive, were in the main well chosen, and quite in keeping with this postal currency period. A Spaniard, in cotton-velvet, with a rattling tin sword at his heels and a paste buckle in his hat, looks as well by gaslight as one would robed in Genoese velvet, with a regular Damascus blade to trip him up. The costumes on Thursday evening were so many and so varied that we shall attempt to write out no catalogue of them, and where so many beauties sparkled in constellations on the floor, to particularize any individual stars would be highly invidious. There were shepherdesses, with ringlets and ribbons, and shepherds, with crooks and books; queens, in robes of State, and dukes and grand-dukes, viscounts and marquises, in the most flowing of manties and the baggiest of trousers; clowns and harlequins, Chinamen, fishwomen, Yankee girls, Paul Prys and Jonathans were as plenty as berries and bugs in June. Bipeds with donkies were to be seen perambulating the room, and it was a matter of general remark how well the heads fitted the wearers' shoulders, and how naturally they played the part. But the most perfect disguise the writer of this witnessed was that of an individual who went dressed and smelling like a gentleman—so perfect was the disguise that none knew him. The music provided by the enterprising Mr. Harrison was excellent, and as the music, so was the supper. The vigilance of the proprietor and his eagle-eyed assistants, and the stringent rules and regulations made and provided, excluded all of questionable position and standing in the world, so that those present were enabled to stand up in immaculate unreproach, the very pillars of society. No quarreling occurred, as to who should pay bills or dance with the Queen regnant of the room, nor any other disturbance whatever. In short, to use a new and original phrase, the whole affair went off with credit to all concerned. and proved an eminent success throughout; and we are confident that in hoping that this will prove merely the first of a pleasant series of entertainments, and that Mr. Harrison will follow up his success with more masked balls, we merely echo and express the wish of all who were present at Irving Hall on Thursday night.

Naval Affairs.

ARRIVAL OF THE IRON-CLAD BATTERY NAHANT.

The United States iron-clad battery *Nahant*, arrived at this port very early yesterday morning, from Boston *via* Newport, where she put in on account of the fog. The steamtug *Ann L. Lyman* was sent from this City to escort her, and towed her over to the Navy-yard. She was hauled alongside the wharf to await sailing orders. The *Nahant* is in commission, and flies the coach-whip of Capt. Downes, of the Navy. On leaving Boston, steam was applied to her engines at various pressures, from twenty-five pounds upward, and a speed of between seven and eight miles an hour was got out of her easily. Her officers think she can make time without trouble. She passed Cape Cod at 8 o'clock on Sunday morning, and was proceeding on her voyage most successfully, when a dense fog fell upon the sea, rendering it extremely difficult to navigate so peculiar a vessel with safety. After deliberation, the officers concluded it would be best to put into Newport, which they did. She left Newport at 9 o'clock on Thursday morning, and reached her destination, coming through the Sound in a most satisfactory manner. The weather and the sea were pleasant.

Having recently given an extended description of this vessel, and a full account of her trial trip, nothing new can be said about her. She is "Monitor No. 6," and is exactly like the other nine; was built by Loring, of the Atlantic Works, Boston. Her officers are:

Commander—John Downes.
Acting Master—Wm. Carter.
Acting Ensigns—Charles C. Rutter and Charles N. Clark.
Assistant Surgeon—Charles E. Stedman.
Assistant Paymaster—Edward Putnam.
Second and Third Assistant Engineers—T. H. Bordley and Abram Michener.

THE COMMANDER OF THE MONITOR IN NEW-YORK.

Capt. Bankhead, of the *Monitor*, arrived in this City yesterday, and proceeded to the Brooklyn Navy-yard, where he reported to Admiral Paulding for command of the United Steamer *Florida*. His account of the loss of the famous iron-clad does not differ from the official report made to the Navy Department. The *Florida*, to the command of which he has been ordered, is a wooden steamer, purchased since the outbreak of the rebellion. She cannot be ready for sea for some time. The visit of Capt. Bankhead to the Yard caused a considerable stir among the citizens, who crowded about the Lyceum to "have a look at him" as he passed.

RUMORED REMOVAL OF COMMODORE WILKES.

It was yesterday currently rumored in naval circles in this City that Commodore Wilkes had been removed from command of the Flying Squadron, for having failed to obey orders relative to intercepting the *Alabama*.

Although talked about in well-informed quarters, no definite authority was given for the statement.

Movements of Gen. Butler.

Major-Gen. Butler remained at the Fifth-avenue hotel all day yesterday, and will leave the City by the first train this morning for his home in Lowell. He was called upon at his hotel yesterday by a large number of our most prominent citizens, who expressed their approval of his thoroughly loyal and energetic administration of affairs at New-Orleans, and congratulated him upon the entire success of his policy. One old gentleman, on being introduced to the General, said, he wished to shake the hand of the man who had acquired the deadly enmity of all the enemies of his country. A man who could inspire such hatred and abuse from the rebels and their sympathizers in Europe, was, in his opinion, just the man for the people, and ought to be made their next President. The ladies who paid their respects to the General were even more numerous than the gentlemen, and were equally enthusiastic in their praises of the "rebel tamer." Gen. Butler has been so busy in receiving and entertaining his fellow-citizens, who called upon him, that he has had no time to reply to the address of the Committee who waited upon him on Thursday, but will take the earliest opportunity to do so after reaching home.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge McCunn.

In this Court, yesterday, the case of Laura Mortimer, indicted for shoplifting from the store of Wm. J. Lewis, in Broadway, was commenced and occupied the entire day. The defendant is a very attractive woman, and was attended in Court by a beautiful daughter of the age of 3 or 4 years.

After taking the testimony of the complainant, the prisoner's counsel, Messrs. Howe and Spencer, moved to quash the indictment on the ground of variance between the allegations and the proof, the ownership of the stolen property having been laid in Lewis, whereas he swore that he was not the owner. It was finally agreed to let the case go to the jury, and after examining several witnesses the trial was put over to Monday next, to which time the Court adjourned.

International Relief Committee.

The Treasurer of the International Relief Committee acknowledges having received the following subscriptions this day, Jan. 9:

Charles B. Collins	$100
R. & W. Martin, Providence	100
Benj. H. Field, second subscription	500
Total	$700
Before reported	108,384 07
Grand total	$109,084 07

A. A. LOW, Treasurer, No. 31 Burling-slip.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

An Act of Heroism Performed by a Blind Boy.—On Thursday afternoon three blind boys, belonging to the Almshouse on Blackwell's Island, went out to skate upon a pond in the vicinity. They had not been long enjoying the sport before the ice gave way, and one of the lads, named John Osborn, was precipitated into the water. His companions heard the crash and plunge of the victim, and both ran to his assistance. In their efforts to get out their friend, one of them, named Joseph Herr, also fell into the water. At this stage of the affair the bravery and heroism of the remaining boy was exhibited. He seized hold of Herr just as he was sinking, and by great exertions succeeded in getting him out. He then applied his efforts toward the rescue of young Osborn; in doing which, the ice, gave away all around him, and he, too was plunged into the water. He struggled bravely, however, and at last succeeded in getting out. He then ran a short distance to a place where he knew there was a plank, seized it and dragged it to the spot. But here a new difficulty had to be encountered; the plank would not reach across the hole, and in trying to make it answer the purpose, he several times fell into the water. At last, wearied with his fruitless, but noble and heroic efforts, he was compelled to desist from exhaustion. Just at this time some men, who had witnessed a portion of the scene, unaware that a boy was drowning, came to the rescue, and soon after young Osborn was taken out, but life was found to be extinct. Coroner Collin held an inquest upon the body yesterday. The testimony showed that all three of the boys were totally blind, and that they went upon this skating expedition without a guide. The water was from 12 to 15 feet deep at the place where the accident occurred. The name of the hero is Wm. Mansfield, a boy not 15 years of age. It was stated upon the inquest, that he fell into the water six times while trying to save the life of his young friend. Such a boy is, indeed, an honor to his race.

New-York Christian Association.—Rev. William H. Milburn will deliver a course of six lectures at the Calvary Baptist Church, (Rev. Dr. Gillette's,) Twenty-third-street, near Fifth-avenue, commencing on Monday, Jan. 12, 1863, on "The Fathers of the Christian Church," with the intention of bringing out, in a popular and interesting form, the men and the events about which so little is known, except to scholars. The first lecture (Monday, Jan. 12,) will be devoted to the "Age of the Martyrs," who sealed the testimony of the Cross with their blood.

Missing.—Geo. E. McMullen, a native of Canada, aged about 35 years, near 5 feet 8 inches in height, of slender form, sharp features, high forehead, dark eyes, black hair, moustache and beard. He was dressed as follows: Black silk hat, with crape around it; black frock-coat, black overcoat, with velvet collar; cadet pants and vest—one knee of the pants was split and had been sewed up. He was last seen at the corner of Leonard and Hudson streets, on Friday night, Dec. 26, between 11 and 12 o'clock. He was employed upon the New-York *Tribune* as a compositor. Any information respecting him given to Daniel Carpenter, Inspector of Police, No. 413 Broome-street, or addressed to Thos. N. Rookes, *Tribune* Office, New-York, will be thankfully received. Papers throughout the country, and especially Canadian papers, are especially requested to copy this notice.

The Barclay-street Fire.—The following is a complete list of the insurances involved by the fire which occurred at No. 29 Barclay-street, on Thursday night, an account of which we published in yesterday's Times.

On the stock of Baare, Geer & Co.:

Exchange	$2,000	Jefferson	$5,000
Lafayette	5,000	Brooklyn	5,000
Metropolitan	5,000	Corn Exchange	5,000
Astor	5,000	Commonwealth	5,000
Firemen's Fund	5,000	Gebhardt	5,000
Mercantile	5,000	Atlantic	2,500
Commonwealth	5,000	Fulton	2,500
Atlantic	5,000		
Total			$67,000

On machinery:

Exchange	$2,000	Lafayette	$1,500
Fulton	5,000		
Excelsior	3,000	Total	$11,500

The insurances on the stock of H. A. Swift & Co. are:

Sun Mutual	$10,000	Mechanics'	$5,000
Equitable	5,000	Resolute	5,000
Western, Mass	5,000	Lamar	5,000
Conn., Hartford	5,000	Manhattan	5,000
Hartford	5,000	Clinton	5,000
Phenix	5,000	Ætna	5,000
City of New-Haven	5,000	Bowery	5,000
Market	5,000	America	5,000
Commonwealth	5,000	Charter Oak, Hart'd.	5,000
Merchants,' Hartf'd	5,000	Goodhue	5,000
Continental	5,000	Royal	5,000
Peter Cooper	5,000		
Springfield	5,000	Total	$145,000

Appointments and Removals in the Finance Department.—Comptroller Brennan yesterday made the following changes of officers in his Department: Lawrence O'Brien, appointed Deputy Collector of City Revenue, *vice* Adam Sanders; Henry Snyder, (late reader to the Board of Councilmen,) appointed County Auditor, *vice* Isaac F. Olmstead; E. K. Collins, Jr., appointed Third Clerk in the Bureau of Receiver of Taxes, *vice* Justin H. Howard.

Launch of a Steamship.—The steamship *Morning Star*, built by Roosevelt, Joyce & Co., to run between here and New-Orleans *via* Havana, will be launched from the foot of Houston-street, East River, at 1 P. M. to-day. The next ship of the line, to be called the *Evening Star*, will be finished next month.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The New Assessors of Brooklyn.—The city members of the Board of Supervisors met in the Common Council Chamber, City Hall, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of confirming a list of five gentlemen nominated for Assessors by the Mayor, in accordance with the provisions of the amended charter of the City of Brooklyn. Mr. George G. Herman, of the Ninth Ward, was called to the chair. A communication from the Mayor, recommending the following candidates for confirmation, was read: John F. Hennessey, of the Eleventh Ward; Martin Breen, of the Sixth Ward; Robert J. Luckey, of the Third Ward; Thomas T. Griffen, of the Eighteenth Ward; Henry E. Ripley, of the Thirteenth Ward. A motion to confirm the list as a whole was lost for want of a two-thirds vote, when each name was taken up separately, and every one having received the requisite number of votes was declared elected. The Board then adjourned. The number of Assessors under the old Charter was 19—one for each Ward—and elective, the same as Aldermen and Supervisors. Under the provisions of the amended Charter the number is reduced to five, and appointed by a two-third vote of the City members of the Board of Supervisors.

Robbed in the Street.—A man whose name was ascertained to be Wm. Creel, was found lying in Water-street, near Fulton Ferry, about 11 o'clock on Thursday night. His head had been badly cut and bruised, and he was bleeding profusely. Sergeant Weeks conveyed him to the Forty-second Precinct Station-house, where remedies were applied and he recovered sufficiently to state that he had been attacked by several persons who, after knocking him down and beating him, took his watch and chain. The attack was very sudden and the night dark, so that he was unable to give a description of their appearance.

Killed on Shipboard.—Yesterday, Wm. Van Dusan, a brass fastener, engaged on one of the Monitors in Lupton's Yard, Greenpoint, fell down the hold and sustained injuries, from the effects of which he died some hours thereafter. He leaves a wife and two children.

Skating.—The ponds about the city were all in good skating order yesterday, and liberally patronized in the afternoon and evening.

Brooklyn City Court, Jan. 19.—Nos. 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76.

NEW-JERSEY.

Fearful Collision on the North River—Singular and Fatal Accident to a Pilot.—About 8 A. M. yesterday a fearful collision occurred between the ferryboat *Hudson*, of the Jersey City and Desbrosses-street Ferry, and the propeller towboat *Wm. O. Brown*, belonging to the New-Jersey Lighter and Transportation Company, which resulted in the death of a young man named John Gaddis, son of Mr. Gaddis, Paymaster of the New-Jersey Railroad Company. The particulars were as follows: The boats were crossing the river in opposite directions, at which time the pilot of the towboat was in the cabin eating his breakfast, and the deceased, Mr. Gaddis, was at the wheel in the pilot-house. The pilot, John Kearney, heard the bell ring to slow, and a moment after to stop. He then went outside, and as he did so the bow of the tug-boat struck the ferry-boat just aft of the wheel with such tremendous force that she was thrown on her beam ends. Mr. Gaddis was thrown against the pilot-house door with such force that the hinges and fastenings were broken away, and his body went overboard and was picked up by a revenue boat, but life was extinct. The ferry-boat escaped with but slight injury. The deck planks on the tug boat were started and the water tank below broke loose and sprung aleak, which at first caused alarm, as it was supposed the tug was sinking. Mr. Gaddis' body was brought to the ferry dépôt, foot of Chambers-street, where an investigation was held by Coroner Collin, of New-York. The testimony showed that it was the determination of the pilot on the ferryboat to cross the bows of the propeller; that the former had ample time to go behind the latter, and thereby the collision might very easily have been avoided. Several witnesses were examined, and all concurred in the above state of facts. At the conclusion of the testimony the Jury rendered the following verdict: "We find that the deceased came to his death in consequence of injuries produced by a collision between the propeller *William O. Brown* and the Jersey City ferryboat *Hudson*, on on the 9th day of January, 1863; and we believe that the pilot of the *Hudson* could have avoided a collision, and we think he is censurable for neglect of proper caution and care." The deceased was 26 years of age, and resided in New-Jersey. A man named S. V. P. Bentley, employed on the propeller, was thrown overboard at the time of the collision, and barely escaped with his life.

Newark Fire Department.—The Board of Representatives of the Newark Fire Department on Thursday evening adopted a design for a new firemen's certificate of membership, which is a decided improvement upon the hideously ugly one heretofore in use. The new certificate is ornamented with the city and State arms, fire emblems, family group, &c., surmounting an oval medallion in the centre. Two well-executed local scenes, one representing the great fire in Broad-street, opposite Trinity Church, some years ago, are among the ornaments. Rev. E. M. Levy, of the South Baptist Church, will preach a sermon to the Department next Sunday evening. A few days since it became necessary to kill one of the valuable horses belonging to Passaic Steamer No. 2, owing to an irreparable injury received by running a nail into its foot.

Yearly Report of Interments, Newark.—Men, 359; boys, 544; women, 295; girls, 534; total, 1,742. Ages: 1 year and under, 563; between 1 and 2, 202; 2 and 5, 153; 5 and 10, 74; 10 and 20, 79; 20 and 30, 117; 30 and 40, 182; 40 and 50, 111; 50 and 60, 78; 60 and 70, 69; 70 and 80, 43; 80 and over, 24; unknown, 47. Of diseases, the most fatal were: Consumption, 240; convulsions, 143; cholera infantum, 114; marasmus, 99; typhoid fever, 77; scarlet fever, 49.

Newark Common Council.—The regular monthly meeting of the Newark Common Council was held last evening. Beyond the announcement by the President of the Standing Committees for the year, no business of an important public character was transacted.

—Mr. W. W. Cone, of Cincinnati, was in Holly Springs, Miss., buying cotton, when the rebels made their recent raid. He had $28,000 on his person when the enemy entered the place, and immediately throwing off his citizen's garb, he attired himself in the cast-off garments of a private soldier, entered the Magnolia House, employed as a hospital, and throwing himself upon a bed, assumed to be exceedingly and impressively sick while the foe remained. As soon as the rebels had departed, he became suddenly and vigorously healthy, and walked into the street to denounce the traitors. He declares his eleven hours' sickness caused him less pain, and saved him more money, than any illness he ever before endured.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISION IN ADMIRALTY.

United States District Court.

Before Judge Shipman.

LOSS OF CARGO SHIPPED ON DECK—USAGE OF TRADE.

John H. Chubb et al. vs. *About 7,800 bushels of Oats.*—This was a libel filed to recover freight on these oats, which were carried on the libelant's boat *Mary Eva* from St. Antoine, Canada East, to New-York, and demurrage for the detention of the boat, in New-York. The evidence showed that a larger quantity of oats were shipped on board, a portion of them being shipped in binns on deck. While the boat was passing through Lake Champlain in tow of a steamer, the usual mode of going through the lake, a gale arose, and as the boat turned Cumberland Head, to go into Plattsburgh, to avoid the violence of the gale, the boats were dashed against each other, and one of the binns gave way and a portion of the oats were lost overboard. The bill of lading was a clean bill of lading, with the usual exemption from perils of the seas. The claimant sought to set off against the libelous demand the value of the oats so lost overboard. The libelant proposed to meet this by proving that it was the usage of that particular trade to carry oats thus, in binns on deck. To this evidence the claimants objected, as being contrary to the terms of the bill of lading.

Held by the Court—That it is well settled that the general usage and custom in the transportation of goods by water, annexes to such a contract the condition, as the general rule, that they shall be carried under deck. If they are carried on deck it is deemed a violation of the contract, and the loss occasioned thereby, although immediately produced by the perils of the sea, falls upon the carrier. (The Waldo, Davies' Rep., 166. The Peytona, 2 Curtis, C. C. R., 21. The Paragon, Ware, 322.)

That the carrier can, of course, exempt himself from this liability by obtaining the express consent of the shipper. None such has been proved in this case.

That the obligation of the master to stow the cargo under deck, does not rest upon any express provision in the bill of lading; nor is it founded upon any legal construction of the terms of the instrument. It is an implication of law, drawn from a well-known and general commercial usage or custom.

That a rule of law which is established by custom may be restrained or repealed by custom. (The Paragon.)

That evidence of usage or custom is never deemed within the rule forbidding the varying of written agreement by parol evidence. (9 Wheat, 581; 1 Smith's Lead. Cas., 5 Am. Ed. 682; 1 Greenlf. Ev., § 292.)

That proof of usage or custom, with reference to which parties are presumed to have entered into their contracts, is clearly admissible upon all matters which are not expressed in terms—and especially where the law attaches conditions to a contract founded not on the terms of the agreement, but on general custom, proof of a different custom of a particular trade may be given, to show that the general custom does not apply to that trade. Such proof merely shows that, so far as that particular trade is concerned, the general custom does not exist, and therefore no presumption of law can be founded upon it.

That the evidence establishes the existence of the usage or custom claimed by the libelants. The route over which this trade passes, after leaving the St. Lawrence River, is by the Chambly River and the Chambly Canal to Lake Champlain, through that to Whitehall, through the Champlain Canal to the Hudson River, and thence to Albany and New-York. Owing to the shallow water of the canals, it is always necessary where a full load is taken, to lighten the boats in passing through them—this is done by removing the deck load, which is put in bins for that purpose, and replacing it when the deeper water is reached.

That the claimant has long been engaged in shipping grain over this route, and is chargeable with knowledge of this uniform usage.

That this usage being shown, it follows that the general custom of the maritime world, by which common bills of lading are understood to impart that the goods are to be carried under deck, has no application to this particular trade, and such bills of lading therein are relieved from its operation.

That the loss must be attributed to the perils of navigation, and is therefore within the exception of the bill of lading.

That the burden of proof on this point, as well as in reference to the custom claimed, is on the libelants.

That the libelants are, therefore, entitled to freight on the oats delivered.

That on the proofs they are also entitled to recover demurrage for fourteen days at $20 a day.

Decree for libelants for $624 freight, and $280 demurrage.

For libelants, Mr. Van Santvoord; for claimant, Messrs. Platt, Gerard and Buckley.

Marine Insurance—Construction of a Fire Policy (valued) on Freight.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Hoyt.

Franklin H. Delano vs. *The American Insurance Company of Boston.*—Plaintiff brings his action on a policy of insurance made by defendant Oct. 25, 1859, insuring $6,000 upon the freight of the sh[illegible] *Mastiff*, at and from San Francisco, for one y[illegible] from Sept. 9, lost or not lost, freight valued at $30,000. Plaintiff attempted to prove that when the policy was applied for, he represented to the Company that the ship had sailed from San Francisco to Hong Kong, having on board a small cargo and a considerable number of passengers. It was admitted that she sailed on that voyage in September, and when four or five days out took fire and was totally destroyed with her cargo. It was also in evidence that her whole freight list did not exceed $1,900—that the cargo carried did not occupy more than two-thirds of the lower hold, but that she had on board 180 passengers, and that the whole vessel between decks, being one-half of the complete carrying capacity of the ship, commonly used for the carrying of freight, was appropriated to the carriage of the passengers. The Captain laid on his ship at San Francisco for both freight and passengers, and having got all he could of both, set sail. The premium paid by the plaintiff was 7½ per cent. on the sum insured, and it was conceded that the ordinary freight premium for the voyage could not have exceeded 2 per cent. The counsel for the defendants contended that, by the true construction of the policy, it was equivalent to a distinct insurance upon the freight of the ship for each successive trip that she should make during the year, at the valuation of $30,000. That an insurance upon freight does not cover passage money. That the subject insured for each voyage was the complete carrying capacity of the ship for the purpose of earning freight; that in this case, inasmuch as it appeared that the insured had intentionally devoted one-half of the ship, usually employed for earning freight, to the carriage of passengers—a use foreign to the policy, and not contemplated or covered by it—and had only employed one-third of the ship in the legitimate business of earning freight, they would be fully indemnified by recovering from the insurers that proportion of the valuation which the portion of the vessel used for earning freight bore to the whole carrying capacity of the ship, and that they could not, in any event, recover from the insurers that proportion of the valuation which the portion of the vessel actually and necessarily used for the carriage of passengers bore to her whole carrying capacity. That the whole subject insured was not at risk, and had not been lost by the perils of the seas; that as to one-half of the ship at least, the owners had been prevented from earning freight, not by the occurrence of any such perils, but by their own act, in devoting so much of the vessel to a purpose inconsistent with the earning of freight and not covered by the insurance. But the Court held, and instructed the jury that the plaintiff was entitled to recover the full sum insured, and that the valuation which the defendants themselves had put upon the freight was conclusive, so that the actual value of the freight at risk could not be inquired into; and a verdict was found accordingly.

De Forest for the plaintiff; Messrs. Evarts & Choate for defendants.

Charges of Fraud Against "Nevada Water Company"—$100,000 Damages Claimed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Gardner vs. *Pollard, Eddy et al.*—This case came before the Court on demurrer to plaintiff's complaint. The plaintiff alleges that he was a stockholder in the "Nevada Water Company," of which defendants were the trustees, to the amount of $60,000. The complaint charges defendants with "fraudulently conspiring" to misappropriate the funds of the Company, and to depreciate the value of the plaintiff's stock, and to deprive him of dividends. The case on the demurrer was argued at length, and the Judge reserved his decision.

Edwin James and Gardner & Roberts for plaintiff; Burrell & Benedict for defendants.

Verdicts.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Henry H. Muller vs. *William Boyan.*—This was an action to recover the possession of certain goods consisting of the contents of a soda-water manufacturing and bottling establishment, which the plaintiff alleged the defendant had wrongfully carried away.

The case was stated in the TIMES of the 7th, and now resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff, assessing the damages at the sum of $40.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

In the Matter of the Petition of Chas. W. Gray and Others vs. Infants, &c., to Sell Real Estate.—Motion granted.

Sherman vs. *Postley.*—Motion denied with $10 costs, to abide the event of the action.

In the Matter of Hugh O'Connor, vs. Orson A. Houseau, Attorney-at-Law.—Reference ordered to Wesley S. Yard, Esq., to examine Margaret O'Connor and ascertain and report the circumstances under which her written affidavit, on the 24th December, was made, &c.; also, a reasonable charge for receiving and paying over the $50.

Sherman vs. *Postley.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs, to abide the event of the action.

Jerrard vs. *Taylor*—Motion denied, with $10 costs, to abide event of action.

Colgate vs. *Bridge and Others.*—Motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Loeschigk vs. *Baldwin, &c.*—Extra allowance of $150 to defendants.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

Fieldman vs. *Kiernan, &c.*—Judgment for plaintiff. Findings of fact to be settled on notice.

PERSONAL.

—Mr. Sion E. Howard, of Burlington, Vt., has complete files of New-York papers, running back from the present time to the year 1822, the date of his commencing business. His files include the New-York *Spectator*, *Commercial Advertiser* and *Express*, successively. He has also files of the Burlington *Free Press* and *Sentinel* back to the same date, and of the Burlington *Times* from the date of its first publication, 1851. The gross bulk of the newspapers thus saved amounts now to about *two cords*.

—Mr. J. G. C. LEE, of Cincinnati, late Chief Clerk of the Quartermaster's Department of the Eleventh Army Corps, (Maj.-Gen. SIGEL,) has been appointed Assistant-Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain. A more deserving preferment has not been tendered during the rebellion. Capt. LEE's appointment was earnestly recommended by Maj.-Gens. ROSECRANS, SIGEL, COX and a large number of prominent military men and civilians, who had practically become cognizant of his marked ability and sterling integrity.

—Mrs. Lawton, of Savannah, Ga., wife of an Assistant Adjutant-General on Lee's Staff, who was wounded and taken prisoner in one of the battles in Virginia, visited her husband, who is now in hospital in Alexandria. In the course of conversation, she did not hesitate to express herself in the strongest manner regarding the suffering which the rebel army endures in consequence of the strict blockade of the Southern ports.

—Capt. Jeffers, who commanded the *Monitor*, after Capt Worden was injured, is said to have warned the War Department weeks ago against sending that iron-clad to sea, as he was sure that she would founder, if overtaken by a storm.

—The Syracuse *Courier* states that a well-known liquor merchant of that city has absconded, leaving behind him forged paper to the extent of several thousand dollars.

— Gen. Curtis received a New-Year's call at his headquarters in St. Louis, from the Tenth Missouri Cavalry, and acknowledged the compliment in a brief speech.

—Hon. Portus Baxter, of Vermont, is recovering from his illness, and his friends expect him soon to be able to resume his seat in Congress.

—Col. Tyler, of the First Connecticut Artillery, is at Hartford, on a visit to his friends.

—Gen. McClellan is expected to visit his friends in Hartford, Conn., next week.

—Hon. Jesse D. Bright has been spending some days at Indianapolis.

—Mrs. S. A. Douglass is visiting her friends in Carrolton, Ill.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.... JAN. 9, 1863.

$13,000	U. S. 6s '81. Reg.	98	100	Pac. Mail S. Co.	145
14,000	U.S. 6s '81. Cou.	98	50	do s30	146
15,000	do	98⅛	200	do	147
1,000	U.S. 6s, 5.20s, Cou	97	100	do s10	147
11,000	U. S. 5s '74...Cou.	90	50	do	148
30,000	U. S. Tr. 7 3-10 p.		50	do	149
	c. Notes	103	150	do	149⅛
5,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	97	1700	N. Y. Cen. R.	116
20,000	do	97½	300	do b30	116¼
3,000	do	97¼	15	do	116¼
40,000	U. S. D. N's	135¼	500	do	115½
6,000	Ohio St. 6s, '86	113	1450	do	115
24,000	Ill. Can B, '69	99	100	do	115½
10,000	Ill. War Loan	103	3500	Erie Railway	71
35,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	64	2000	do	71¼
5,000	do b30	64	50	do b30	71
2,000	N. C. St. 6s	73	200	do b30	71¼
5,000	do	75	200	do	71⅛
50,000	Mo. St. 6s	67	800	Erie Railway Pref.	101
45,000	do	67½	700	do	100½
5,000	do	67⅝	739	do	100
10,000	do b39	67¾	50	do b10	100¼
10,000	do c	67¼	1000	do	100⅛
10,000	do c	67	150	Hudson Riv. R.	90
2,000	H. & St. J. Bds	84	2700	do	89
2,000	Louisiana St. 6s	70	400	do b10	89
15,000	B.,N.Y.&E. 1st M.	101	100	do s15	89
1,000	Hud. R. Con. B	102⅛	100	do s10	89
2,000	Mich. Cen. 8s Cn.		200	do b30	89⅛
	1st M. S. F. Bs	121	3500	Harlem Railroad	32
1,000	C.,B.&Q. 8 ⅌ c B.	120¼	600	do	32¼
2,000	do	120	100	Harlem R Pref	61½
2,500	Mich. S. 2d m	99	450	do	61
4,000	do	99½	150	do b15	61¼
20,000	do	100	1500	Reading R.	86
5,000	do	100¼	800	do	85¾
10,000	Mich. So. S. F.	103¾	50	do b30	86
500	Ill. Cen. R. Bds	115	1100	do	85½
2,000	do	114½	100	Mich. Cen. R. b30	95¼
2,000	A.&T.H. 2d m. prf.	87½	850	do	96
12,000	do	88	50	do b30	95¾
10,000	Al. & T. H. In Bd.	75½	150	do b10	96
5,000	do	75¼	100	do	95¾
1,000	C. & N. W. In. B.	96	500	M. S. & N. Ia. R. s10	48½
10,000	C.& N. W. Asst. bs.	69	1000	do	48½
21,000	do	69½	50	do	48⅝
20,000	C. & N. W. 2d Mt	43	400	do	48¾
1,000	Lack. & W. Bs	112	900	do	49
5,000	D.L.& W. 2d bd.	115	200	do b30	49¼
3,000	Tol. & W. 1st M.	105	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	93½
25,000	Tol. & W. 2d m.	90	50	do	93¼
1,000	Cl. & Tol. S. F.	107	50	do	93
1,000	P. F. W. & C. 2d.	98	200	do	92½
4,000	do	97	100	do	92⅛
3,000	P.F.W.& C. 3d M.	79	50	do s30	92½
10,000	do	80	100	do	92⅜
5,000	do b30	80½	200	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	87
2,500	Cle.& Pitts. 4th M.	80	100	do	87½
25,000	do	79	400	do	87¼
15	Bank of Commerce	94	300	do	87⅝
10	Metropolitan Bank	103	2500	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	67
70	Merchants Bank	100	900	do opg	66½
250,000	American Gold	138	300	do opg	66
30,000	do	138½	500	do opg	65¾
10,000	do	138½	150	Gal. & Chicago R.	87
20,000	do	138¼	300	do	86¾
90,000	do b30	138⅝	100	do	86½
25,000	do b15	138⅜	300	do c	86
20,000	do b30	138⅛	300	do	86¼
50	Canton Company	20	1800	Clev. & Toledo R	84
300	do	21	2200	do	84½
200	do	21½	200	do	84¾
100	do	21¼	700	do	84½
50	do	22	200	do b30	84⅛
500	do	22½	200	do s60	83⅞
5	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	123	400	Chic. & Rock I. R.	87½
87	Penn. Coal Co.	124	600	do	87
300	Nor. & Wor. R.	75	300	do	86¾
500	Cum. Coal Pref.	24	100	do b30	87½
300	do	24½	100	do b30	87⅛
1500	do	25	100	do b30	87
200	do b30	25⅜	200	do b30	86⅞
100	do b30	25	150	do	86⅝
700	do	24¾	50	Ch., Bur. & Q. R.	99¼
300	do	24⅞	100	Mil. & Pr. Du C. R.	45
60	Alt. & T. Haute R.	34¾	100	Pitts., Ft. W.&C.R.	64
700	do	35	800	do	63
80	do	34¾	150	do	63¼

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	U. S. 6s '81. Cou.	98¼	110	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	116
5,000	do	98	500	do	113⅝
10,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou	90	100	do s10	113¼
5,000	U. S. 6s '67. Reg.	98	100	Erie Railway	70
13,000	Treas. 7 3.10 ⅌ c.		350	do	69¾
	Notes	103	300	do b10	70
15,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C	97	300	do b30	70
5,000	U. S. D. Nts	135½	400	do s5	69½
35,000	do	135½	280	do b20	69¾
1,100	do	135¼	50	Erie R. Pref.	99½
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	62½	425	do	99⅝
50,000	Mo. St. 6s	66½	300	do b30	99⅝
10,000	do	66¼	50	P.Ft.W.& Ch.R. b30	62¼
25,000	do	66⅜	19	do	62
80,000	do b60	66	50	Tol., Wab.& West.P.	88
1,000	A. & T. H. 1st. M.	104	300	Hud. Riv. R.	88½
25,000	Al.& T.H. 2d M. P.	87½	100	do b30	88½
3,000	do	88	100	do	88
15,000	Chi.& NW. As. Bd	69	300	do b60	89
10,000	P.,Ft. W. & C. 2d	97½	400	do b10	88½
5,000	Tol.& Wab. 1st M.	105	400	Harlem Railroad	31½
10,000	A.&T.H. Inc. Bds.	76	100	do b60	31¾
4,000	do	75¼	200	Harlem R. Pref.	62
5,000	Mich. Sou. 2d Mg.	100½	300	do	62½
5,000	Mich. So. S. F.	109	300	do	62¼
25,000	Amer. Gold	137⅞	300	do	62¼
5,000	do	137⅜	200	do s10	62½
5,000	do	137⅝	300	do s30	62½
40,000	do s30	137¾	600	Reading R.	86
50,000	do	138	200	do	85½
40,000	do b30	138⅛	200	Michigan Cen. R.	94¼
20,000	do b60	138⅜	100	M. S. & N. I. R. b30	48½
250	Chicago. Bur.&Q.R.	99	600	do	48
350	Cumb. Coal Pref.	22	300	do b10	48
100	do b30	22	300	M. S. & N. I. G.	92
500	do	21	300	do b10	92
200	do	20½	200	do b60	92
50	do	20¼	100	do	91½
200	do	20	300	do	91½
1000	Canton Company	24	100	do	91
250	do	23¾	500	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	86
80	Pacific M. S. Co.	148	1000	Clev. & Pitt. R.	64½
100	do	148¼	500	do	64¼
50	do s30	148	300	do	64
50	do s30	147½	300	Gal. & Chic. R.	86
100	do b3	148	1000	Clev. & Tol. R.	82
100	Al. & T. Ht. Pref.	57	1000	Ch. & R.I.R.	86
			100	do	85⅞

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000	Debt Certific	97¼	50	Erie R. Pref.	99¾
40,000	Amer. Gold	137⅛	100	Harlem R.	30¾
20,000	U. S. D. N.	135¼	150	M. S. & N. I.	48
5,000	do	135⅛	200	M. So. & N. I. G.	92
20	Cumb. Coal	24	100	Clev. & Pitt. R.	65⅛
50	Pacific M. S. Co.	148⅛	200	do	65⅛
200	do	148½	200	do	65
50	N. Y. Cen. R.	114	50	Galena	85
50	Chic. & R. I. R.	86	100	Pitts. Ft. W.& Chi. R.	63
400	Erie Railway	69¾			

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$10,000	U. S. Coupon 6s	98	159	Alt. & T. H. Prf.	57
45,000	Amer. Gold	137⅛	100	do	58
20,000	do	137⅝	200	Reading R.	86
30,000	U. S. D. N's	135	400	do	86
20,000	do	135⅛	50	Mich. Cen. R.	94
5,000	do	135¼	100	do	93¾
5,000	Mo. St. 6s	66⅛	100	M. S. & N. I	47
50	Pacific M. S. Co.	147⅛	200	do	47½
250	N. Y. Cen. R.	112⅛	550	M. S. & N. I. G.	91½
550	Erie Railway	69	500	Ill. Cen. R.	86

500	do s30	69	250	Clev. & Pitt. R.	65
200	do	69½	500	do	65¼
200	Erie R. Pref.	99⅜	200	Gal. & Chic. R.	85⅝
200	do	99¼	350	do	85⅜
500	Hudson R. R. s30	88	900	Cl. & Toledo R	82⅞
50	do	88½	200	do	83
300	Harlem R.	30¼	300	Chic. & R. Is. R.	85⅝
1400	do	30⅜	100	Chic., B. & Q. R.	98⅛
500	Harlem R. Pref.	62	10	M. & P. Du C.	42

FRIDAY, Jan. 9—P. M.

The following is the text of the very important Treasury bill reported to the House of Representatives yesterday by the Committee of Ways and Means. The vote of the Committee in favor of reporting the bill in its present shape is said to have been 7 to 1, the negative voice being Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, who has peculiar views of his own in reference to the payment of the interest on the Public Debt and the receipts from Customs in legal tender United States Notes, instead of gold coin, which latter medium is the inflexible policy of the present Administration and the true judgment, we believe, of the whole country:

Be it enacted, &c., That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, from time to time, on the credit of the United States, a sum not exceeding $900,000,000, and issue therefor coupon or registered bonds, payable at the pleasure of the Government after twenty years, and of such denomination, not less than $50, as he may deem expedient, bearing interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, in coin; and he may in his discretion dispose of such bonds at any time, upon the best terms he can obtain, not less than par for lawful money of the United States, or for any of the certificates of indebtedness that may at any time be unpaid, or for any of the interest-bearing Treasury notes heretofore issued, or which may be issued, under the provisions of this act; and all the bonds and interest-bearing Treasury notes issued under the provisions of this act shall be exempt from taxation by or under State authority; provided that there shall be issued and outstanding of bonds, interest-bearing notes and United States notes, at any time, under the provisions of this act, no greater amount altogether than the sum of $900,000,000, except an additional amount equal to any amount of the 7 3-10 bonds so called, heretofore issued, which may be redeemed and funded in such bonds as are authorized under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is ordered to issue, on the credit of the United States, $300,000,000 of United States notes, bearing interest, payable semi-annually in coin, at the rate of one cent and a half per day on each $100, being $5 47½ per centum per annum, payable to the bearer, and redeemable, at the pleasure of the Government, after three years, at the Treasury, and of such denominations as he may deem expedient, not less than $10 each; and such notes shall be receivable for internal duties, and all debts and demands due to the United States, except for duties on imports; and any holder of said United States notes depositing any sum, whether before or after maturity, not less than $50, or some multiple of $50, with the Treasurer of the United States, or either of the Assistant Treasurers, or either of the depositaries which shall be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury for such purpose, shall receive in exchange therefor duplicate certificates of deposit for the amount of principal and any accumulated interest thereon, one of which may be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall thereon issue to the holder an equal amount in bonds of the United States, coupon or registered, as may be desired, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent., payable semi-annually in coin, and redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after twenty years; and such United States notes may be used by the Secretary of the Treasury at their par value in the payment of the lawful creditors of the United States who may be willing to receive the same, and shall be received at their par value in payment for any bonds that may hereafter be negotiated by the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall also allow in any such negotiations and pay in coin any interest which may have accumulated thereon; and the Secretary of the Treasury may, as the exigencies of the public service may require, reissue any amount of United States interest-bearing notes herein authorized equal to the amount redeemed. There shall be printed on the back of the United States interest-bearing notes which may be issued under the provisions of this act the amount of interest which will have accumulated at the end of each six months from the date thereof, and the following words: "The within note is a legal tender in payment for internal duties, and all debts and demands due the United States, except duties on imports, and is exchangeable for bonds of the United States bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable in coin semi-annually."

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized, if required by the exigencies of the public service for the payment of the army and navy, and other creditors of the Government, to issue, on the credit of the United States, the sum of three hundred millions dollars of United States Notes, in such form as he may deem expedient, not bearing interest, payable to bearer on demand, and of such denominations, not less than one dollar, as he may prescribe, which notes shall be lawful money and a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States, except for duties on imports and interest on the public debt; and any holder of said United States, or of United States Notes heretofore issued, depositing any sum, not less than $50, with the Treasurer, Assistant-Treasurers or depositaries of the United States, shall receive duplicate certificates, one of which shall entitle the holder to an equal amount of the six per cent. bonds, coupon or registered; and any of the said notes, when returned to the Treasury, may be reissued, from time to time, as the exigencies of the public service may require.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That in lieu of postage and revenue stamps for fractional currency, the Secretary of the Treasury may issue fractional notes of like amounts, in such form as he may deem expedient, and may provide for the engraving and preparation thereof in the Treasury Department building; and all such notes issued shall be received in payment of postage and revenue stamps, and of any dues to the United States less than $5, except customs, and shall be exchangeable at the office of the Treasurer of the United States, or any Assistant Treasurer or depositary for United States notes, of an equivalent amount; provided that the whole amount of fraction currency issued, including postage and revenue stamps, issued as currency, shall not exceed fifty millions of dollars.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to receive deposits of coin and bullion with the Treasurer or any Assistant Treasurer or designated depositary, in sums not less than twenty dollars each, and corresponding with the denominations of the Government notes not bearing interest. The coin deposited for receipts shall be retained in the Treasury for the payment of said receipts on demand, and for no other purpose whatever, and such receipts representing coin held in the Treasury for payment of interest on the public debt may be issued in payment of such interest, and such receipts shall be received at par in payment for duties on imports as coin.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the United States notes, and the coupon or registered bonds authorized by this act, shall be in such form as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct, and shall bear the written or engraved signature of the Treasurer of the United States and the Register of the Treasury, and also, as evidence of lawful issue, the imprint of a copy of the seal of the Treasury Department, which imprint shall be made under the direction of the Secretary, after the said notes or bonds shall be received from the engravers, and before they are issued; or the said notes and bonds shall be signed by the Treasurer of the United States, or for the Treasurer, by such persons as may be specially appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury for that purpose, and shall be countersigned by the Register of the Treasury, or for the Register, by such persons as the Secretary of the Treasury may specially appoint for that purpose; and all the provisions of the act entitled "An act to authorize the issue of Treasury notes," approved on the 23d day of December, 1857, so far as they can be applied to this act, and not inconsistent therewith, are hereby revived and reënacted.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That all banks, associations, corporations, or individuals issuing notes or bills for circulation as currency, shall be subject to, and pay, a duty of one per centum semi-annually, from and after April 1, 1863, upon any circulation of notes or bills as currency issued beyond the amount hereinafter named, that is to say, banks, associations, corporations, or individuals having a capital of not over $100,000, 90 per centum thereof; over $100,000, and not over $200,000, 80 per centum thereof; over $200,000, and not over $300,000, 70 per centum thereof; over $300,000, and not over $500,000, 60 per centum thereof; over $500,000, and not over $1,000,000, 50 per centum thereof; over $1,000,000, and not over $1,500,000, 40 per centum thereof; over $1,500,000, and not over $2,000,000, 30 per centum thereof; over $2,000,000, 25 per centum thereof, and a list or return shall be made and rendered within thirty days after the time fixed, as aforesaid, to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, which shall contain a true and faithful account of the amount of duties accrued, or which should accrue from time to time, as aforesaid, during the time when such duties remain unaccounted for; and there shall be annexed to every such list or return a declaration under oath or affirmation, to be made in form and manner as shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, of the President or some other proper officer of said bank, association, corporation or individual, respectively, that the same contains a true and faithful account of the duties which have accrued, or which should accrue and are not accounted for. And for any default in the delivery of such list or return, with such declaration annexed, the bank, association, corporation, or individual making such default shall forfeit as a penalty the sum of $500; and such bank, association, corporation, or individual shall, upon rendering the list or returns as aforesaid, pay to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue the amount of the duties due on such list or return, and in default thereof shall forfeit as a penalty the sum of $500, and in case of neglect or refusal to make such list or return as aforesaid, or to pay the duties as aforesaid, for the space of 30 days after the time when such list should have been made or rendered, or when said duties shall have become due and payable, the assessment and collection shall be made according to the general provisions prescribed in an act entitled "An act to provide internal revenue to supply the Government, and to pay interest on the public debt," approved July 1, 1862.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the better organization of the Treasury and for the collection, safe keeping, transfer and disbursement of the public revenues," approved Aug. 6, 1846, be, and the same is hereby so far modified as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury, at his discretion, to allow any money obtained from loans or internal revenue to be deposited in solvent Banks to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States upon depositing, by said Banks, with the Treasurer an amount of United States bonds or interest-bearing Treasury notes equal to such deposits respectively, as security for the payment thereof; and, from time to time, the Secretary of the Treasury may use such deposits by draft or check to pay any of the creditors of the Government, or for transfer to the Treasury or authorized depositories.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That, in order to prevent and punish counterfeiting and fraudulent alterations of the bonds, notes and fractional currency authorized to be issued by this act, all the provisions of the sixth and seventh sections of the act entitled "An act to authorize the issue of United States Notes, and for the redemption or funding thereof, and for funding the floating debt of the United States," approved Feb. 25, 1862, shall, so far as applicable, apply to the bonds, notes and fractional currency hereby authorized to be issued, in like manner as if the said sixth and seventh sections were hereby adopted as additional sections of this act, and the sum of $600,000 is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to carry this act into effect.

The excitement on the Stock Exchange continues unabated, though the business to-day was not quite equal to the enormous sales of yesterday, nor prices so generally buoyant at the close this afternoon. The market opened with an additional advance, and on the first call of the list at the early Board, the prices were from 2 to 5 ⅌ cent. higher on several descriptions, such as Pacific Mail, Cumberland Coal, Toledo, Erie, Central, Hudson River, &c.; but after the first orders were supplied under this extra excitement, the bidding was not so eager, and later in the day the disposition was to a reaction on nearly all the Railways, and also on Gold Coin, United States Customs Notes and Exchange on London. The report that the Secretary of the Treasury is to be in town on Saturday for consultation with our Bank officers and other Bankers, on the financial wants of the Government, and that a private meeting for this object had been invited at the residence of the Assistant Treasurer, Mr. CISCO, induced the suspicion that a temporary Loan is about to be applied for which may influence adversely the Money Market. In the feverish condition of the Stock Exchange, and after the intense speculation of the past day or two, this report was not without its influence, and caused a very decided reaction from extreme prices, without, however, placing the leading speculatives lower than they stood early in the week. At the 4 o'clock Session of the Public Board the following figures were made as compared with Thursday night. The demand for Stocks at the very close improved at the prices, and the Market left off comparatively steady.

	Thur.	Frid.		Thur.	Frid.
U. S. 6s. 1881	98⅛	98	Harlem	29⅞	30½
Treas. 7.30 ⅌ cts	103	102½	Harlem Pref	59½	62
U.S. Notes C. H.	134	135⅛	Mich. Central	95⅛	93¾
Gold Coin	136⅛	137⅛	Mich. Southern	49	47½
N. Y. Central	112½	112¾	Mich. Guarant'd	93½	91½
Erie	69½	69½	Illinois Central	87	86
Erie Preferred	99¾	99½	Pittsburgh	66¼	65¼
Hudson	87¾	88½	Galena	86½	85⅝
Pacific Mail	142	147½	Toledo	83¼	83
Tennessees	63½	60½	Rock Island	87	85⅝
Missouris	67¼	66	Reading	86	86

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	104	American Exchange	96½
Merchants'	99½	Bank of the Republic	100
Union	106	Hanover	87
America	111	Irving	79
Merchants' Exchange	90	Metropolitan	102½
Commerce	94	Continental	88
Commerce, scrip stock	90	Park	115½

And the following for the Railway Mortgages, for which the demand is unabated:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	111	T. H & A. 2ds. Pref.	84
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	118	Chi. & N.W. snkg fund	107½
Erie thirds, '83	115	Chi. & N.W. G. B. Ex	89
Erie fourths, '80	104	Chi. & N. W. app. do	90
Buf.,N. Y.& E. 1st, '77	101	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds	96
Hudson firsts, '69	116	Chi. & N. W. 1sts, 2d s.	85
Hudson seconds '85	116	Chi.& N.W. 1sts Ass.	69½
Hudson thirds, '75	106	Chi. & N. W. seconds	43
Harlem firsts, '69, '73	110	Tol. & Wab. seconds	90
Harlem seconds, '64	106	Gal. & Chi. 1sts	116
Mich. Cen. 8 ⅌ c. '69, 72	118	Gal. & Chi. 1sts extd	114
Mich. C. n. f. 8 ⅌ c. '82	121	Clev. & Toledo S. F.	107
Chi. Bur. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1sts	120½	Pitts., Ft. W.&C. 2ds	97
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2ds	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	79½
N. Ind. Gosh. Line, '68	104	Clev. & Pitts. 2ds	105
Mich.S.&N.I.s f. 7 ⅌ c	108½	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds	95
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c., '75	114	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	79
St. L.,Al.&T.H. 1sts	104		

The price of Gold Coin opened at 138½ ⅌ cent. this morning, which advanced the rates of Exchange on London to 152½@154 ⅌ cent. There was a subsequent reaction in Gold to 137½ ⅌ cent., which reduced Exchange to 151½@152½ ⅌ cent., though the market is so unsettled that a close or reliable quotation is difficult to be had.

We are indebted to Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS for the following information and correspondence in regard to revenue stamps, *and the necessity for their employment wherever they can be had*, to avoid the penalties of the Internal Revenue Act:

OFFICE OF THOMPSON BROTHERS, BANKERS,
No. 2 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

By the annexed documents you will see that the great variety of revenue stamps hitherto required is now abolished.

Any stamp is now good for its face on any instrument.

THOMPSON BROTHERS.

OFFICE OF THOMPSON BROTHERS, BANKERS, No. 2
Wall-street, New-York, Jan. 6, 1863.

Hon. Geo. S. Boutwell, Commissioner Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C.:

We are in receipt of a copy of an Act approved December 25, 1862. Permit us to inquire:

First, Does that Act justify us in assuring the public that any stamp, provided it is for the right amount, will answer for any instrument, disregarding the particular designation that such and such stamps are to be applied to such and such instruments? In plainer words: Will an insurance stamp be used on a certificate of stock? Can mortgage stamps be used on notes? &c., &c.

Second, Will the Act referred to justify the *non-use* of stamps where they can be had up to the first day of March, 1863, or will such non-use subject the parties to the forfeiture named in the Act "To provide Internal Revenue," approved July 1, 1862?

Your early answer is desirable.

THOMPSON BROTHERS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 8, 1863.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 6th inst. has been received, and contents noted. The act approved Dec. 25, 1862, to which you refer, permits the indiscriminate use of all kinds of stamps, except proprietary stamps, care being taken to affix a stamp of the proper amount.

All persons willfully neglecting to use stamps, when stamps can be obtained, render themselves liable to the penalty provided in the law.

G. W. S. BOUTWELL, Commissioner.

Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 2 Wall-street, New-York.

The following is a portion of the act of Congress approved Dec. 25, 1862, referred to in the above correspondence:

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That no instrument, document, writing or paper of any description required by law to be stamped, shall be deemed or held invalid and of no effect for the want of the particular kind or description of stamp designated for and denoting the duty charged on any such instrument, document, writing or paper, provided a legal stamp or stamps denoting a duty of equal amount shall have been duly affixed and used thereon: *Provided*, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to any stamp appropriated to denote the duty charged on proprietary articles.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all official instruments, documents and papers, issued or used by the officers of the United States Government shall be and hereby are, exempt from duty.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the ninety-fifth section of an act entitled "An act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, and to pay interest on the public debt," approved July 1, 1862, be so amended that no instrument, document or paper, made, signed or issued prior to the first day of March, Anno Domini 1863, without being duly stamped, or having thereon an adhesive stamp, to denote the duty imposed thereon, shall for that cause be deemed invalid and of no effect. *Provided*, That no instrument, document, writing or paper, required by law to be stamped, signed or issued, without being duly stamped prior to the day aforesaid, or any copy thereof, shall be admitted or used in evidence in any Court until a legal stamp or stamps, denoting the amount of duty charged thereon, shall have been affixed thereto, or used thereon, and the initials of the person using or affixing the same, together with the date when the same is so used or affixed, shall have been placed thereon by such person. And the person desiring to use any such instrument, document, writing or paper as evidence, or his agent or attorney, is authorized in presence of the Court to stamp the same as hereinbefore provided. And section twenty-four of an act entitled "An act increasing temporarily the duties on imports, and for other purposes," approved July 14, Anno Domini 1862, is hereby repealed.

Approved Dec. 25, 1862.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant-Treasurer United States, was as follows: Receipts, $360,707 75, including for Customs, $189,000; Payments, $852,566 04; Balance, $11,060,282 91.

The receipts of the New-York and Harlem Road, for were as follows: 1861, $90,670 69; 1862, $125,715 27. Increase, $35,044 58.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 9, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 54 bbls. Ashes, 5,314 bbls. Flour, 81 bbls. and 771 bags Corn Meal, 265 bushels Corn, 160 bushels Rye, 12,274 bushels Oats, 1,925 bushels Malt, 4,160 pkgs. Provisions, and 833 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in moderate request, at $8 50 for Pots, and $7 62½@$8 for Pearls, according to the tares, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

CANDLES—Adamantine have been in more request, at 19c.@20c. ⅌ ℔.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 500 mats Java, at 34c.; 250 bags Maracaibo, at 30½c., and 3,600 bags Rio, at 29c.@30½c. ⅌ ℔.

CHEMICALS—Have been in limited demand, at unchanged prices.

COPPER—Ingot has been quite active, at 32½c.@33c. ⅌ ℔., a material improvement.

COTTON—Is in good demand, and is buoyant. Middlings, 69c.@69½c. ⅌ ℔. Sales, 700 bales.

DYEWOODS—Are quiet, and prices are somewhat nominal.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western flour, has been held much higher to-day in view of the rise in Gold, and some holders have refused to name prices, but the extreme rates asked have had the effect of checking operations, and the sales have not been very heavy. The receipts have been quite limited. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 18,400 bbls., including Superfine State at $6 10@$6 35; poor to choice extra State at $6 50@$6 90, chiefly at $6 55@$6 65; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $6 10@$6 30; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7@$7 15 ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State	$6 10	@$6 35
Extra State	6 50	@ 6 90
Superfine Western	6 10	@ 6 30
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 60	@ 8 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	7 00	@ 7 15
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 20	@ 8 50
Extra Genesee	6 95	@ 8 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 90	@10 00

Southern Flour favors sellers; sales of 2,000 bbls., at $7 05@$7 55 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $7 60@$9 for fancy to choice brands, and $9@$10 for very superior family brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is steadily advancing; sales 1,300 bbls. Extra, at $6 55@$8 10 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is in fair request, at $3 50@$5 25 for fine and superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal continues in fair demand at $3 90@$4 for Jersey; $4 50 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 45@$4 50 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $2 75@$3 15 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been in good demand, at buoyant prices.

FRUIT—The principal kinds have been in fair request, including Layer Raisins at $3 70@$3 75, and Bunch Raisins at $3 50@$3 55 ⅌ box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been held at an advance of 2c.@3c. ⅌ bushel, but has not been very actively sought after. Sales, since our last, of 203,000 bushels, including Canada Club at $1 32; White Western at $1 54@$1 67; Amber Western at $1 52@$1 54; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 46@$1 51; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 41@$1 44; Milwaukee Club at $1 35@$1 42; Chicago Spring at $1 25@$1 35 ⅌ bushel. Corn is in fair demand at rising rates. Sales since our last, 65,000 bush. at 81½c.@83c. for shipping Mixed Western; 78c.@81c. for Eastern Mixed; 67c.@77c. for unsound, 85c. for Yellow Western, and 85c.@88c. for White Western, ⅌ bushel. Rye continues inactive, at 88c.@$1, according to quality, ⅌ bushel. Oats are in good demand, including Prince Edward's Island, at 73c.; Canada at 70c.@72c.; Western at 71c.@72½c.; State at 72c.@73c., and Jersey at 67c.@70c., ⅌ bushel. Barley is in active request, and is buoyant, at $1 35@$1 55 ⅌ bushel. Sales 12,650 bushels. Of Barley Malt, 2,000 bushels changed hands at $1 60@$1 65 ⅌ bushel.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Are in good request, and are very firm.

HAY—North River is in active request, at 90c.@$1 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Are in moderate demand at steady prices, including new at 16c.@25c., the latter rate for very choice, ⅌ ℔.

IRON—Is generally quoted firm, but is not active.

LATHS—Are moderately inquired for at former prices.

LEAD—Pig has been in more demand, and has advanced to $8@$8 25 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

LUMBER—The inquiry is mainly for Eastern Spruce and Pine, at buoyant rates.

MOLASSES—Sales 104 bbls. and half barrels New-Orleans, at 34c.@37c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are quite dull and prices are altogether nominal.

OILS—A brisk inquiry prevails to-day for Refined Petroleum, which has again advanced to 40c.@45c. ⅌ gallon. The changes in other kinds have not been important; business quite moderate.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more inquired for, at $14 25 for Mess, and $11 50@$12 50 for Prime, ⅌ bbl.; sales 1,250 bbls. Cut Meats are in demand, at 7¼c.@8c. for Hams, and 5½c.@5¾c. for Shoulders, ⅌ ℔. Bacon is in lively request, at 7c.@9½c. ⅌ ℔.; sales 3,800 boxes. Lard is unaltered; sales 3,700 tcs. and bbls., at 9½c.@10½c., and very choice at 10½c. ⅌ ℔. Beef continues quiet, at previous prices; sales since our last 200 bbls., at $13@$13 75 for Extra Mess, and $11 50@$13 for Plain Mess, ⅌ bbl. Prime Mess, $19 50@$21 ⅌ tierce; India Mess, $24@$26 ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams, $13@$15 50 ⅌ bbl. Butter continues inactive, at 15c.@20c., for poor to choice Western, and 20c.@25c. for common to choice State, ⅌ ℔. Cheese is in limited demand, at 9½c.@13c. ⅌ ℔.

The Cincinnati *Price Current*, Jan. 7, says: "Though more favorable than the previous week, the temperature has not been as low as desirable to make pork-packing safe; a large business has been done in hogs, notwithstanding, and prices were fully 10c. in favor of sellers at the close. The receipts have been larger than had been expected, but this had no influence of moment upon the views of those who are packing for the English and European markets, which, directly or indirectly, comprise the great majority of the houses engaged. The hogs now being brought in are much larger and fatter than those slaughtered in the early part of the season, and fully up to last year's average. It is probable that packing will be continued in this city during the month, and in the Northwest until the warm weather stops it, as was the case last season. Quite a large number of hogs are still in the country tributary to this city, still feeding. Yesterday the weather was quite cool and favorable for packing, but the market remained dull, packers not coming forward, and owners being more anxious to sell. There was not much doing. Holders did not seem willing to make any concessions, but were willing to sell at the rates current for some days previously. On the whole the market closed rather heavy. The receipts during the week, the season, and comparatively for some previous seasons, now stand as follows:

By railways	37,212
By river	690
From Kentucky	227
Driven in	1,640
Slaughtered at Plainville and Newton	1,100
Total for the week	40,869
Previously reported	479,698
Total for the season	520,567
Total up to Jan. 7, 1862	361,265
Total up to Jan. 7, 1861	358,001
Total up to Jan. 7, 1860	427,702
Total up to Jan. 7, 1859	353,282
Total up to Jan. 7, 1858	348,632
Total up to Jan. 7, 1857	338,252
Total up to Jan. 7, 1856	366,893
Total up to Jan. 7, 1855	327,438
Total up to Jan. 7, 1854	362,791
Total up to Jan. 7, 1853	355,121

The demand for the hog product has been of a moderate character, but for Mess Pork and Box Meats holders have been firm, and for the former an advance was established. Still, at the close the market was quiet, and rather heavy for all articles, and less disposition to operate than has existed for some time. The certainty of a large supply of Hogs beyond what had been expected, and the probability that gold will decline under the success of the Government army in the West, dampens the speculative feeling to a great extent, and induces operators to pause a little before they proceed further. Old Mess Pork sold at $10 75@$11 for country, and $11@$11 25 for city, but the demand fell off toward the close, and these prices were to a great extent nominal. New Mess is still held at $13, which is above the ideas of buyers, and we may say that at the close there was no demand for either old or new. Lard is very dull, and country rendered has been pressingly offered at easier prices without buyers. The best country and city could have been bought at 8½c.@8¾c.; but there was hardly demand enough to properly test the market. Manufacturers and speculators have withdrawn from the market pretty generally, and it was difficult to make sales of any kind of lard or grease without submitting to a decline. There has been less demand for box meats, but full rates have been asked—5¾c. for Cumberland, 6½c. for long rib, 6½c.@6¾c. for long clear, 6¾c. for short rib, 7c.@7¼c. for short clear, and 6½c.@6¾c. for hams, and 4½c. for shoulders. The demand for bulk meats has been light, but holders still ask 4¼c. for shoulders fully cured, and 5¾c. for sides."

RICE—Sales 4,550 bags East India, part at $7@$7 50 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

SALT—Has been in moderate demand, at irregular prices.

SEEDS—A fair inquiry prevails for Clover, at 10¾c.@10⅞c. ⅌ ℔.; Rough Flax, at $2 60@$2 80; Calcutta Linseed, at $3 50@$3 60; and Timothy, at $2 25@$2 50 ⅌ bushel.

SOAP—Has been quiet, yet stiffly held.

SPELTER—Is held above the views of buyers, and is quiet.

SPICES—Sales 5 cases No. 1 Nutmegs, on private terms; 2,500 mats Cassia, at 41c.; 50 bags Cloves, on private terms; and 160 bags Pepper, at 23¼c.@23½c. ⅌ ℔.

SUGARS—Continue in active demand, partly on speculation at advancing prices. Sales: 2,500 hhds., including New-Orleans, at 10¼c.@12 3-16c., the latter rate for clarified Porto Rico at 10c.@10¾c. and Cuba at 9½c.@10½c.; 235 boxes Havana at 10c.@11¼c. ⅌ ℔. Refined Sugars are in more demand at buoyant rates. Messrs. STUART now quote: best quality Loaf, 13⅞c.; best quality Crushed, 13¾c.; Granulated, 13½c.; Ground, 13½c., cash, ⅌ ℔.

TEAS—Have been in good request, and quoted firm in prices.

TIN—The inquiry has been brisk for Straits at 40½c.@41c. ⅌ ℔., and fair for other kinds at buoyant prices.

TALLOW—Sales 184,000 ℔s. at 10⅜c.@10¾c. ⅌ ℔.

TOBACCO—Kentucky has been in fair demand, and sales have been made of 223 hhds. at 14½c.@24c. ⅌ ℔. Other kinds have been quiet.

WHISKY—Sales 950 bbls., chiefly at 40c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements were heavier and rates firmer. For Liverpool, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. ⅌ bbl.; 50,000 bush. Grain at 6¾d.@7d. ⅌ bush.; 600 pkgs. Bacon and Lard at 30s. ⅌ ton, and 500 bbls. Petroleum at 7s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. For London, 500 tcs. Beef at 5s. 9d. ⅌ tce; 60 tons Provisions and 100 tons Oil Cake at 32s. 6d., and 50 hhds. Tallow at 30s. ⅌ ton. For an English port, a British bark, with Wheat, at 8½d. ⅌ bush. For Cork and orders, a foreign bark with 2,000 bbls. Petroleum,—if to England, at 8s. 6d., and if to the Continent, at 9s. ⅌ bbl. For Antwerp, 100 bbls. Petroleum at 8s. ⅌ bbl. For Bremen, 100 bbls. Petroleum at 9s. ⅌ bbl.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Baltimore	Dec. 24	Liverpool	New-York.
Jura	Dec. 25	Liverpool	Portland.
Teutonia	Dec. 31	Southampton	New-York.
China	Jan. 3	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Manchester	Jan. 7	Liverpool	New-York.
Arabia	Jan. 10	Liverpool	New-York.
Borussia	Jan. 14	Southampton	New-York.
Australasian	Jan. 17	Liverpool	New-York.
Hansa	Jan. 21	Southampton	New-York.
Saxonia	Jan. 28	Southampton	New-York.
Bavaria	Feb. 11	Southampton	New-York.

FROM AMERICA.

Glasgow	Jan. 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Hammonia	Jan. 10	New-York	Southampton
Asia	Jan. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Washington	Jan. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
New-York	Jan. 17	New-York	Southampton
Africa	Jan. 21	Boston	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Jan. 24	New-York	Southampton
City of Baltimore	Jan. 24	New-York	Liverpool.
China	Jan. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Arabia	Feb. 4	Boston	Liverpool.
Saxonia	Feb. 8	New-York	Southampton
Australasian	Feb. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Borussia	Feb. 21	New-York	Southampton

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe by the steamships *Glasgow* and *Hammonia*, will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, (Saturday,) at 10½ A. M.

Steamers for the Southern Coast.

For New-Orleans	Steamer George Washington	Jan. 10.
For Newberne	Steamer Augusta Dinsmore	Jan. 10.
For Port Royal	Steamer Augusta Dinsmore	Jan. 10.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at .... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at .... at 5 A. M. 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) ... 5 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

AT NO. 765 BROADWAY,
CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS,
SHAWLS, SHAWLS, SHAWLS.

NEW SEASONABLE GOODS, in all of the desirable fabrics, imported and manufactured expressly for this season's Broadway trade,

Now selling off in order to close the business.
PRICES LESS THAN THE COST.
Please examine the stock before purchasing elsewhere.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DEATH
OF
J. HOMES,

All the STOCK OF PARIS MADE CLOAKS, SACQUES and CIRCULARS will be sold at a reduction of 30 PER CENT. from former prices, so as to make a TOTAL CLEARANCE of the stock at
NO. 477 BROADWAY.
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REAL AND IMITATION LACE, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, PARIS FLOWERS AND MILLINERY GOODS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, CORSETS AND MADE-UP UNDER CLOTHING, HOOP SKIRTS, &C., WHITE GOODS, TARLATANS, LINENS, HOUSE-KEEPING GOODS, LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERY LACES AND MUSLINS, FINE FLANNELS, YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.

N. B.—Always a fine assortment BEST QUALITY LADIES' PARIS KID GLOVES, our own importation, lower than any other house in the City.
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STATIONERY.

1863. DIARIES. 1863.

All sizes and styles of Diaries and Journals, Expense Books, Photograph Albums, Writing Desks, Ink Trays, Portfolios, Gold Pens, Games, Currency Wallets, and every style of fine writing paper and stationery at low prices, by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

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AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. [illegible] Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE D. KEYS.

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Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Dealers,
No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 10, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Il Poliuto, (The Martyrs.)

WINTER GARDEN—Bashful Irishman—Connecticut Courtship—Phelim O'Donnell—Irish Lion.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Jenny Lind—The Invincibles.

WALLACK'S—Pauline.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—(No. 659 Broadway) Buckley's Serenaders.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE—Fidelio.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—(No. 772 Broadway,) Church's New Picture, Under Niagara.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Faust and Marguerite.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE—Complete School of Natural History.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Miss Lavinia Warren, the Queen of Beauty, Com. Nutt, &c., at all hours—Colleen Bawn afternoon and evening.

BANVARD'S NEW HALL OF ART (No. 652 Broadway)—Banvard's Panorama of the Mississippi and the War.

BROOKLYN ARENA—Classic and Modern Gymnastics.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—La Dame aux Camelias, (Camille.)

☞ Revenue Stamps for Checks, in sheets, for sale at Times Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We are without any later news from Vicksburgh this morning, either Union or rebel. There is no doubt, however, of our final success there. We receive authoritative assurances from Washington that Gen. Sherman will be reinforced (if it is not already accomplished) by Gen. Grant.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American* writes: "At last advices six mortar-boats had joined the fleet of Gen. Banks, at New-Orleans, and if a vigorous and determined onslaught can carry the enemy's positions, they will soon give way. I am inclined to believe, however, that, up to the period when our troops under Sherman fell back, the rebel works at Port Hudson, Point Coupée and St. Francisville had not then been assaulted by our forces. Gen. Sherman has probably commenced the fight prematurely, and this, most probably, is the main cause of the reverse we have sustained."

Our latest reports from Tennessee are to the effect that Murfreesboro is now entirely deserted, excepting, of course, by the wounded, and that Gen. Rosecrans' headquarters had been advanced ten miles below that place. The rebel army was reported at Tullahoma.

The Louisville *Journal* is officially informed that the Army of the Cumberland is at present supplied with subsistence in sufficient quantity to meet its wants until the 25th inst., even should it be cut off immediately from its source of supply. The Cumberland River is now open to navigation, however, and there need be no fear indulged that our victorious army at Murfreesboro will suffer from a lack of subsistence.

Four complete batteries were shipped from Indianapolis on Jan 6, to supply the place of those lost in action at Murfreesboro, and large supplies of arms and ammunition were forwarded on the same day from Columbus, Ohio.

Telegraphic communication between St. Louis and Springfield is interrupted, and we have no advices from the latter point later than the evening of Thursday. Fighting had been going on all day, and our troops were holding their positions, and expecting reinforcements. Gen. Brown, in command of the National forces, had been wounded. Gen. Marmaduke was in command of the rebels. The object of the attack is to capture a large amount of army stores, arms and ammunition.

An additional dispatch from Gen. Herron, of the Army of the Frontier, to Maj.-Gen. Curtis, among other things states that, after the occupation of Van Buren by our troops, Gen. Hindman ordered the town to be shelled, without giving the women and children of the place the slightest opportunity of departing in safety. The usual amenities of civilized warfare in such cases were wholly disregarded.

A New-York correspondent of the Boston *Journal* states that "a new expedition is on hand from this port. Secrecy and dispatch are now the watchwords. Boston and Maine steamboat men are here, and are as active and busy as bees before swarming time. Capt. Loper, who is the quiet but efficient executive in all naval matters, who fitted out Burnside's fleet, and moved McClellan's army on the Potomac, has his hands full. But he says nothing."

The Washington *Republican* of Thursday says: "We are satisfied that Gen. Hooker is not only *not* to relieve Gen. Burnside in command of the Army of the Potomac, but that Gen. Hooker is decidedly in favor of having Gen. Burnside remain in the position he now occupies. Gen. Hooker is perfectly satisfied with his present command, and thinks that frequent changes in the command of so large an army will prove injurious to the army and the cause of the Union."

A private letter from Robert Rhodes, Executive Officer of the U. S. steamer *Clifton*, stationed off Galveston, states that about the 6th of December a messenger came down from Sabine Pass, saying that it was expected that four or five gunboats, and some artillery on the shore, would attack our two schooners, which were guarding the Pass. Capt. Renshaw sent Capt. Law to see what to do, and he ordered the vessels to be towed outside the bar. On the 8th ult. the rebels ordered the women and children to leave Galveston within two days, as they intended to attack our fleet. Up to the 11th no attack had been made. On the 12th Capt. Renshaw sent to New-Orleans, by the bark *Island City*, a number of the Union people of Galveston, some of whom were in danger of starving if they remained. These people, it will be remembered, have arrived at New-Orleans.

The Memphis Grenada-Jackson *Appeal* is published at the moderate price of thirty dollars *per annum*. When at Grenada it was willing to accept no peace which did not embrace the unconditional recognition of the Confederate States; now it would put up with any which may be "decent and honorable."

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill for the construction of a ship canal between the Mississippi River and Lake Michigan, and to enlarge the locks of certain canals in New-York, to allow the passage of gunboats. It was ordered to be printed. Notice was given of a bill to aid Western Virginia in emancipating her slaves. Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, called up his resolution censuring Grant's order expelling the Jews from his Department, when it transpired that the order has already been revoked, and the resolution was laid on the table. The bill for the punishment of persons convicted of crime in the District of Columbia was passed. A bill was introduced by Mr. Collamer, of Vermont, to regulate judicial proceedings in certain cases. It relates to the so-called arbitrary arrests, and the cases arising out of them. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The bill for the relief of the Norwegian bark *Admiral P. Tadenskiold* was passed. The joint resolution for the prompt payment of our soldiers, sailors and marines, was reported back from the Finance Committee, with an amendment as a substitute. A bill to suspend the sale of land on the islands on the coast of South Carolina and Georgia, was referred to the Military Committee. The credentials of Mr. James A. Bayard, reëlected Senator from Delaware, were presented. The bill providing for the raising of volunteers for the defence of Kentucky was debated at considerable length, but was not disposed of when the Senate went into Executive Session.

In the House, a majority and minority report on the bill to raise troops for the defence of Tennessee were presented from the Military Committee. A bill to establish a branch mint in Nevada was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. A resolution to procure the removal of John Plant, one of the Capitol Police, for inhuman treatment of a soldier, was passed. The Post-office Appropriation bill was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, and made the special order for Wednesday next. Consideration of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Appropriation bill was then resumed in Committee of the Whole, and it was finally passed; after which the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was considered and passed. The rest of the session was spent in Committee of the Whole, in general debate. Both houses adjourned until Monday.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, a bill to provide for the incorporation of Roman Catholic Churches, was introduced. A motion to appoint three "clerks at large," to work among the Committees, whenever their services may be needed, was referred to the Committee on Employes. The death of the late Senator Willard was then announced, and the Senate soon afterward adjourned.

In the Assembly, several additional ballots for Speaker were taken without result.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the arrival at Halifax of the steamship *Africa*, we have advices from Europe to the 28th ult.,—three days later. The political news is unimportant, and the commercial advices are meagre. The steamship *China*, from this port, arrived out on the 27th. The news received by her of the National defeat at Fredericksburgh, was the universal topic on Saturday. The friends of the North were greatly disappointed. The general deduction drawn in Liverpool was unfavorable to an early peace. Business was suspended by the holidays, but there was talk of quiet transactions in cotton at a further advance. Breadstuffs were quiet, but firmer. The Stock Exchange resumed business on Saturday, when Consols were quoted at 92¼@92⅜ for money. Erie shares 42@43. Illinois Central shares 42@41 discount.

The ship *George Griswold*, freighted with breadstuffs and other necessaries for the relief of the destitute poor of Lancashire and other manufacturing districts in England, will sail to-day. There was a meeting held on board yesterday of the friends of the undertaking, at which toasts to John Bright and Richard Cobden were drank, and speeches were made by Dr. Adams, Dr. Vinton, Dr. Cox, Mr. Green, Mr. Lowe, and others.

The Missouri Legislature has elected Hon. J. B. Henderson United States Senator for the short term, ending March 4, 1863. The first ballot for the long term resulted thus: J. S. Phelps, 51; B. Grantz Brown, 51; S. H. Glover, 34; S. Breckinridge, 11, and J. B. Noell 5.

The Louisville *Journal* of Wednesday says: "A large force has been employed, and the timbers prepared, for the purpose of rebuilding the trestle-work destroyed by Morgan's cavalry, in the vicinity of Muldrow's Hill. Trains with the material for the work will be sent down the road to-day, and Superintendent Marshel feels confident that the reconstruction will be perfect by the 1st of February, and that trains will then pass over the entire length of the road. The work of reconstructing the two bridges, water-tanks, &c., on the line of the Lebanon Branch, will be completed to-morrow or Monday, and a train will in all probability leave this city for Lebanon on Monday. The only bridges known to have been destroyed on the Lebanon Branch were the one over Wilson's Creek, and that at Boston."

The corps of Gen. Slocum was about a month since attached to Gen. Sigel's command, so the latter officer now ranks as commander of a grand division. Gen. Sigel's old corps is now commanded by Gen. Stahl.

The Washington *Republican* denies officially and emphatically, that Gen. J. E. B. Stuart ever telegraphed to Quartermaster-General Meigs, complaining of the inferior quality of the mules which he captured during his recent raid. Whether this denial is prompted by a feeling of indignation at the imputation thrown upon our mules by Stuart, or of vexation at the rebel marauder's audacity in sending such a message, does not appear.

The Corporation of Newark is issuing five-cent shinplasters.

There was another day of excitement on the Stock Exchange yesterday. In the forenoon prices were higher than on Thursday, both for Stocks and Gold, but later in the day the bidding was not so eager and the additional rise was lost. Gold, 137¾; Exchange, 152.

Cotton was salable and steady yesterday. A fair business was transacted in the principal kinds of Breadstuffs at decidedly firmer prices. Provisions attracted more attention. Mess Pork was dearer. An active inquiry prevailed for refined Petroleum, which advanced materially, as also for Spices, Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Tallow, Whisky, East India Rice, Metals, domestic Cotton Goods, Fancy Cassimeres and staple Woolen Goods, which were generally held higher. Fruit, Foreign Liquors, Hay, Wool, Cotton, Tobacco and Adamantine Candles were in good request. Heavier Freight engagements were reported, at buoyant rates.

A Question of Enterprise.—The *Tribune*, in reply to our statement concerning the Nashville dispatches, says:

> "In our 4 o'clock edition on Saturday morning, we published a long special dispatch from our special correspondent with Gen. Rosecrans. If the Times published this dispatch at all on Saturday—it may possibly have done so in a few numbers of an evening edition—it copied it from our columns, *or slips sent from this office*. But on Sunday morning it published the dispatch in full, calling it 'a letter from [its] own correspondent.' We said, and we still think, that acts of this sort are *a reproach to the profession of journalism*. Others will think and say of it what they deem fit."

The *Tribune* professes to doubt whether the Times published that dispatch at all on Saturday morning. *Then why did the Tribune send us the bill for it before noon on Saturday?* True, it was in but a small part of our Saturday morning edition; but that was because the *Tribune* had put it in type for its own use before sending it to us; but it required us to *pay* just as much for it as the *Tribune* itself paid.

We care very little for the *Tribune's* denunciations on this or any other subject. Whether the tone of the Times, in its discussions either of general topics or of this particular matter, is a "reproach to journalism" or not, we are quite willing the public should judge. One thing is very clear, the *Tribune* is seeking to establish a reputation for exclusive enterprise in getting news, and at the same time attempting to make other journals pay for it. That may be a creditable style of journalism, or it may not. The *Tribune*, in either case, is welcome to all the honors and the profits which it yields.

The Question of Mediation.

We regret to perceive that the *Tribune* persists in its advocacy of foreign mediation, as a just and proper mode of ending the war which the Government of the United States is compelled to wage for the preservation of its own existence. We are glad, however, to find that the *Tribune* modifies somewhat the position which it originally took on this subject.

On Saturday, Dec. 27, in seconding the diplomatic endeavors of Wm. Cornell Jewett to bring about the intervention of some foreign Power in our affairs, the *Tribune* held this language:

> "If a Government notoriously free from partiality or from sinister impulses—that of Switzerland, for example—were *to tender to ours its good offices to bring about a reconciliation between us and the rebels, we should urge that the proposition be met frankly and cordially.* Whatever its result, we should regard the proffer itself as an act of genuine kindness. Give us an intelligent, capable, upright tribunal, and *we would urge that our Government should accept it*, and appear before it, prepared to prove that the Union of all our States is a geographical and political necessity—that the North cannot possibly be fighting to subjugate the South, seeing that the Government she fights for is that which has generally secured the sway of the South—and that Slavery, nothing but Slavery, seeks the dissolution and overthrow of the American Republic. Only secure a capable and candid tribunal, and *we should be willing to submit, without fear, to its arbitration.*"

If any disinterested foreign Government were to tender its offices as arbiter between our Government and the Rebels, the *Tribune* would "urge that our Government should accept it," and would "*submit* without fear to its arbitration."

The *Tribune* now inserts the further condition that the proposed intervention should first be "acceded to by the Rebels." We do not see that this changes in any important respect its essential character. Indeed their assent to such a proposal would carry with it a very strong presumption *against* its acceptance by us. They would scarcely accede to it unless they had something to gain by it,—unless they were either morally certain of a favorable judgment, or in such a desperate condition as to render any chance of escape acceptable. And either of these reasons would be conclusive against our assent.

The *Tribune* puts its view of the case thus:

> "Having thus given place to the gist of the Times' article, we proceed to consider it, and will thank our neighbor to render like hospitality to *our* view of the matter:
>
> I. The rebel agents who overrun Europe present our great struggle in this phase: 'The North is strong, rich, grasping, rapacious, and largely enriched at our expense by means of high tariffs and a monopoly of our coasting trade. We are tired of this, and want to row our own boat. We don't want to fight—we want peace—but the North compels us to fight or submit to its unchecked supremacy in all things. We want to buy *your* fabrics, and pay for them in our staples; but the North, by its tariffs in peace and its blockades in war, forbids. We implore intervention to stay the deluge of bloodshed and misery; but the North repels all interposition—will abide no arbitration—but insists on the ordeal of the sword alone. People of Europe! we are relatively few and poor, but we are ready to die for our independence—for liberty to trade freely with and enrich you—and we have a right to your active sympathies.' And we happen to know that these representations have great weight even with men who, if the question were one of European politics, would be too well informed to be duped by them.
>
> II. Now, then, we say to Europe, 'These representations of the rebel slaveholders are unfair and unjust. We do, indeed, repel *such* intervention as has been proffered or threatened—that, namely, of France and Great Britain—*because those Powers have plainly evinced a partiality for the side of our enemies.* The various outgivings of Lords Palmerston and Russell, Mr. Gladstone, M. Drouyn de Lhuys, and of the Press of either country in sympathy with its Government and governing classes, betray an unmistakable desire that the slaveholders' rebellion should become a revolution, rending our country into two or more jealous if not hostile confederacies, bearing the seeds of indefinite division and disintegration. We cannot, therefore, accept the mediation of Governments radically hostile to our institutions, and which have prejudged and condemned us; but should any impartial and mutually friendly Power interpose its good offices for a termination of our quarrel, and its intervention be acceded to by the rebels, we shall be disposed to receive it in the spirit which dictated the proffer, either heartily accepting and abiding the arbitration of the mediating Power, or suggesting some alternative equally acceptable and effective.' *Such an attitude we hold that our Government might safely and wisely take*, to the immense improvement of our position in the eyes of the civilized world."

We think not. We do not believe it would be either safe or wise to take any such attitude. On the contrary, we should lower our position infinitely "in the eyes of the civilized world," and in the eyes of our own people, by inviting or tolerating any such intervention of foreign Powers in our affairs. The idea of asking Switzerland or Russia, or any other Power, friendly or adverse to our institutions, to decide whether the North is "rich, grasping and rapacious" or not,—whether the tariff does or does not work injustice to the South—whether the longing of the South to buy foreign fabrics, without paying duties upon them, is or is not reasonable and just, and whether any of the other moving pleas of the rebels, so strongly set forth by the *Tribune*, are valid as against the prosecution of the war, strikes us as simply preposterous. These are not questions for foreign Governments at all. They have nothing whatever to do with them,—and are utterly incapable, from the very nature of the case, of deciding them upon just and proper grounds. They are questions of internal policy, affecting our own rights and interests, and involving absolutely the *right* of the Government to make laws upon these or any other subjects.

But the *Tribune* thinks we ought to answer the arguments of the rebel agents, and show to Europe that their representations are "unfair and unjust." That is precisely what we are doing every day. That is the special business of the State Department, and of the diplomatic and other agents whom we have sent abroad. Whatever "arguments" these rebel agents bring to the notice of foreign Governments, are met in that way. Those which they address to the public through the Press must be answered through the same channel. We see not the slightest necessity for accepting offers of mediation or intervention, in order to answer arguments or expose falsehoods of the rebel agents.

The *Tribune* seems to think that mediation would be simply the organization of a debating society. Even if it were nothing more we should deem it utterly useless. But it is a good deal more. Mediation by any foreign Government involves not only the hearing of arguments, but the *decision of the point at issue*; and the acceptance of such mediation carries with it at least the strongly implied engagement of the two parties to abide by that decision. The *Tribune's* intimation that we would "*either heartily accept and abide* the arbitration of the mediating Power, or suggest *some alternative equally acceptable and effective*," is absurd. "Equally acceptable" to whom—"and effective" for what? The question at issue is—Shall the Republic of the United States live or perish:—shall it put forth all its power, and test to the full the willing loyalty of our people in the effort to perpetuate its existence,—or shall it consent to its own destruction? Foreign mediation must answer *yes* or *no*:—and if we don't quite like the answer, on the *Tribune's* plan, we pledge ourselves to "suggest some alternative *equally acceptable* and *effective!*" Pray what could it possibly be?

As we said the other day, the controversy in its present shape is simply one of *force*. The result turns on military power. The *Tribune* assents to this, but adds:

> "But this attitude can at best (or worst) be but temporary. 'Shall the sword devour for ever?' Were the military strength of the rebellion utterly prostrated, *there would still remain grave and delicate questions to be considered and settled, which would tax the profoundest wisdom, the purest patriotism.* We do not affirm that foreign interposition could promote their satisfactory adjustment; but we would by no means reject it before it is tendered."

All this is very true. But it does not touch the point at issue. The *Tribune* advocates mediation as a means of stopping the war;—not of settling the grave questions that will remain for action after the war is over. We agree perfectly with the *Tribune* as to the gravity and importance of those questions. They will tax to the utmost the statesmanship of the nation. What shall be done with the enfranchised slaves? What shall be the relation of the conquered South to the Union? By what practical measures shall we reconcile the right of the Southern people to self-government under the Constitution, with the possible necessity of compelling their continued allegiance to it? Upon what basis shall the finances, the commerce, the general industry of the country be placed, when the war is over? All these great and momentous topics will remain open for discussion and action after the military strength of the rebellion has been prostrated. But certainly the *Tribune* does not propose to leave *them* to the decision of foreign Powers, or to invoke their aid in disposing of them. They are purely and exclusively domestic questions. They are to be adjusted by ourselves, for our own interest, and according to our own judgment as to what that interest is. There is not a respectable minority of the people of this country, North or South, who would consent that any foreign Power should have any voice in the settlement of these great questions.

But at present we have nothing to do with them. We can deal with them when the time comes. We appreciate quite as profoundly as the *Tribune* can, the magnitude of these problems and the difficulties which will embarrass their solution. But we believe the wisdom, the prudence, the statesmanship of the country will be equal to the emergency. We shall not need *foreign* aid then, any more than we do now. *Our present condition is war.* We must meet the issues which grow out of it. Unless we are ready to concede the independence of the Southern States, we must throw our whole soul and strength into the war against the rebellion they have raised. We can listen to no pleas, propose no terms, and least of all can we tolerate any interference of foreign Powers in the issue which the South has raised.

Kentucky and the Proclamation.—The Legislature of Kentucky met on Thursday, and Gov. Robinson yesterday sent in his Message to the body. It will be seen by the telegraphic mention of it, that the Governor utters his emphatic displeasure with the Emancipation Proclamation of President Lincoln, and calls on the Legislature also to put on record its protest against the Proclamation. It was not expected that the people of the Border Slave States would yield the same cordial support to the Emancipation edict that the rest of the loyal States have done. The force of law, education and habit retards the development of a war policy based on the emancipation of slaves in States where Slavery has been an institution for generations. The Border Slave States have held on remarkably well to their loyalty, considering the pressure internal and external that has been applied to them by the rebels. They have conquered their prejudices in many particulars, and may yet conquer their present repugnance to the Proclamation. The truly loyal men of the Border States have long since reached and proclaimed the doctrine that if the Union and Slavery became incompatible they would surrender Slavery rather than the Union. They do not believe that the necessity for one or the other to be overthrown yet exists. But the President does, and so do the vast majority of the loyal people of the country. The question with the Kentuckians now is, will they yield to a result which they have repeatedly avowed they are ready for in a certain contingency,—the overthrow of Slavery to preserve the Union—or will they, by rebelling, destroy the Union because they do not think with the great majority, that the crisis demanding the choice between the two is at hand? We confess we have strong hope that the reasonableness and loyalty of the State of Henry Clay will gloriously be sustained in this last and hardest test of its patriotism.

The Confederacy Cleft in Twain.

Like all other great events in time, the battle of Murfreesboro grows in importance as we study its details and pursue the results that flow immediately and prospectively from it. At first, our interest was wholly absorbed in the severity and doubtfulness of the conflict. When the popular apprehension of disaster was relieved, the admiration of the country was fastened upon the valor and endurance of the soldiers, and the omnipresent inspiration and heroism of Gen. Rosecrans, who snatched a victory from the very dust of defeat. And after the suspense and uncertainty as to the result, and the admiration for the skill and courage that redeemed the once lost fortunes of the day, came the proud joy of a great National victory for our arms, and the salvation of the capital of a great State, if not the redemption of the entire State, from the presence and power of the rebel despotism.

But now our congratulations take even a wider range. We find that the terrible crisis which Gen. Rosecrans met and mastered in the cedar glades of Stones River on the ever memorable afternoon of Wednesday's dreadful battle, bears upon the life of the rebellion itself, and may speedily involve its annihilation. There can be little doubt that the defeat of the rebels at Murfreesboro is a turning point in the fortunes of the war, and ends in the extinction of some of the fondest hopes of the Confederate Government. That Bragg's army was to triumph over Gen. Rosecrans, and recover the State of Tennessee to Confederate sway, was boastfully proclaimed by the over-confident rebel organs at Richmond. That it has failed to do so—that it has been driven back from its purpose—that in being driven back it exposes the entire Confederacy to the extremest peril, is admitted by the rebel organs, and proves the confusion and disorder of Bragg's retreat. The Richmond *Dispatch* in a sour and dissatisfied comment on the result at Murfreesboro, says:

> "Gen. Bragg has certainly retreated to Shelbyville, thirty miles from his victory at Murfreesboro, as he did last Fall from his victory at Perryville. On this occasion he has saved his prisoners, captured guns, stores, &c. But if he has retired (that is the fashionable phrase on our side, as a "change of base" is on the other) to Shelbyville with his whole army, he has thrown East Tennessee entirely open to the Yankees. There is a very strong position beginning with Shelbyville on the left, extending across the railroad running from Nashville to Chattanooga, at or near its junction with the Shelbyville road, with its centre at a place called Decker's, and its right terminating in the Cumberland Mountains—the whole distance being twenty-five miles from left to right, which, we understand, military men thought last Summer, ought to be the place to defend East Tennessee. It may be that Bragg has fallen back to this position. If he has, all is right. But if he has merely gotten out of the way, with the design to go to reinforce the army facing Grant, which is three hundred miles off, then East Tennessee is in great danger, if Rosecrans wishes to take it. If he should once get possession of it, two hundred thousand men cannot dislodge him. And East Tennessee is precisely the very portion of the Confederacy which it is most inconvenient for us to lose, since it cuts it completely in two."

The rebel organ perceives what has so long been obvious to everybody, that the railroad through East Tennessee, connecting Virginia with the States of the Southwest, is of the highest importance to the success of the rebel arms. In the beginning of the rebellion, it was indispensable to them. It was the direct line by which Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, Tennessee, Arkansas, the greater part of Alabama, and even Kentucky, were reached and controlled from Richmond. By this line the first year's subsistence of their army in Virginia was in great part obtained, and over it hastened the tens of thousands of enthusiastic soldiers that campaigned in Northern Virginia, blockaded the Potomac, and threatened Washington the first Summer of the war.

It would have been almost fatal to the rebellion if East Tennessee had been wrested from the rebels in the very beginning of our military movements. It was easy to have been done. The region itself was overwhelmingly loyal. It begged and prayed for National protection and deliverance. It even made some effort to be free and to give its highway to the Union cause, but unaided by the Government was quickly crushed and tied on almost without hope to the rebel Confederacy. If we had possessed East Tennessee at the start every rebel soldier from the Southwest, and every pound of subsistence needed in Virginia would have been driven to the long and devious route eastward through Alabama and Georgia and northward through the Carolinas, near the Atlantic coast, to reach their destination. This one weak line would have been crushed under the accumulated demands upon it and the dangers besetting it from our coast invasions, and Virginia left almost alone to cope, the first year, with the entire power of the Government.

Our military authorities neglected the golden opportunity to dissever the warlike power of the Confederacy by seizing and holding East Tennessee. The misfortune has been great, but perhaps not irremediable. The opportunity was delayed, but not wholly lost. If Gen. Rosecrans' victory gives the long needed blow, and destroys the rebel passway by railroad through East Tennessee, it is hard to see how the rebels can ever again conduct harmonious Eastern and Western campaigns, or how, indeed, they can again concentrate large armies rapidly, east or west, to resist the immense columns that we are prepared to move upon them. The rebels at Richmond see their danger, and are dismayed. Let us hope our Government is prepared by prompt action to make good the rebel fears, and redeem one of the hitherto most manifest defects in the conduct of the war, by the full occupation of East Tennessee. It will "cut the Confederacy in two."

Honors to Our Army.—We publish this morning two orders issued by Gen. Halleck yesterday—one of them announcing "the gratitude of the country and the admiration of the world" to Gen. Rosecrans, and the other propounding "the thanks of the country" to Gen. Carter. The first public bulletin of thanks and praise to our troops during the war was issued by Secretary Stanton to the heroes of Mill Spring; and the last one preceding the present two of Halleck was to Burnside's army from the President. Congress also has this matter of gratitude and applause in its hands. There is a resolution of thanks to Gen. Rosecrans now before a Committee of the Senate, and another of thanks to Gen. Butler hangs fire in the House. Thus, the Commander-in-Chief, the General-in-Chief, the Secretary of War and Congress have all tried their hands in the matter—some of them only with moderate success, as regards rhetoric and so forth.

We do not think it is possible to express too deep or general a gratitude to our noble army and its commanders for their successive exploits; but, so far as public thanks to officers in the field are concerned, we fancy that they would come with far more distinction and value if they were always put forth from the proper and the highest mediums—from the President as the head of the army, or from Congress as the more immediate representative of the people. As it is, it seems to be to a great extent a matter of whim. The President, if he feels in the mood, holds up one General to public admiration; some one of his Secretaries, being in a happy frame of mind, holds up another; the General-in-Chief also has *his* favorites; and the Senate and House have theirs. Of course a great part of the glory given is supposed to be reflected back upon the utterer of the thanks. But the work should be left altogether in the hands of the President and Congress.

The Sailing of the Ship.—Yesterday afternoon the new and splendid ship *George Griswold*, laden with gifts of food for the famished operatives of Lancashire, was towed down the Bay of New-York, and this morning she will spread her sails, and start on her voyage across the wide ocean, for the shores of England. As she moved down the Bay yesterday, she was saluted by several British vessels in the harbor; and the crowd of sailors and citizens on her deck, as well as on the steamer which towed her out, and on the other vessels in the vicinity, exhibited their generous enthusiasm by the most vociferous shouts and cheers. A nobler spectacle was never seen in our beautiful Bay. In a few weeks she will arrive in Liverpool, and, perhaps before the close of the month, her stores will have been distributed to the hungry, and the blessings of those who are ready to perish will have been called down upon America.

The movement in this City for the relief of English distress, has been a magnificent success. It was on the 8th of November—just two months ago—that it was first proposed in the Press in these columns; and beside the ship-load of provisions now sent out, there are yet thirty thousand dollars left in the hands of the Chamber of Commerce Committee alone—not to speak of the large sums in the hands of the other two relief organizations in the City. With the ship go the good wishes of America to those to whom it is sent, and who, during our hour of trial, have never missed an opportunity of exhibiting their friendly feelings.

The Nuisance of Shinplasters.—The "postal currency," as it is called, issued by the General Government, is very abundant, and makes *change* more abundant than it has been for a long time. If anyone has doubts on this subject, we shall be glad to supply him with such fractional currency as he may require. There is not the slightest necessity or excuse for shinplasters, either of corporations or individuals. And yet they are becoming more and more abundant every day.

Every person ought to *refuse* peremptorily to take these shinplasters; no matter by whom they may be issued. They are utterly illegal, and if our District Attorneys would do their duty, they would be at once suppressed. The law of Congress explicitly forbids the issue of such notes either by individuals or corporations. We have for a long time refused to receive them at the Times Office, and advise everybody else to imitate the example.

The Hungarian Rebellion.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Gen. Butler, who is not without ability and patriotism as an American soldier and citizen, appears thoroughly unacquainted with Hungarian history. In his remarks yesterday at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, as given in your issue to-day, the following passage occurs: "The Hungarian rebellion failed, as must every rebellion of men of property against Government and against the rights of the many."

This statement is essentially incorrect, and first, because the war in Hungary of 1848–9, (to which, I suppose, the General adverts,) was not a rebellion, but a war of Hungarian *National* Independence; and secondly, because, though led and sustained in that war by the nobility, it was *with* and *for* the rights of the many, and against Austrian injustice and perfidy.

A Hungarian.

The Pacific Railroad.

INAUGURATION CEREMONIES.

Sacramento, Cal., Thursday, Jan. 8.

At noon to-day the California section of the Pacific Railroad was inaugurated with imposing ceremonies.

Both branches of the Legislature adjourned in honor of the occasion.

Distinguished representatives from nearly every portion of the State participated in the proceedings, which were witnessed by a vast concourse of people.

Gov. Stanford presided.

At precisely 12½ o'clock P. M. he struck in the spade for the railroad embankment in front of the city.

Appropriate and eloquent speeches were delivered by Gov. Stanford, Judge Crane, President *pro tem.* of the Senate, and various other members of the State Legislature.

All allusions to the great work as a bond of union, as well as a national highway of trade, were received with enthusiastic cheers.

Charles Crocker, of the firm of Charles Crocker & Co., contractors for the first eighteen miles of the road, announced that all the arrangements had been completed, and that the work of grading the route and building the bridge over American River would proceed without delay.

Sacramento wears a holiday aspect in honor of the inauguration of the enterprise that is to bind California to the Union in a closer embrace

HO! FOR ENGLAND.

A Scuttle Full of Coals for Our Revilers.

Food and Comfort Sent to Lancashire by the Merchants of New-York.

The "George Griswold," Her Freight, Her Mission, and Her Farewell Reception.

The wailings from Lancashire, which, a few weeks ago sounded so piteously in our ears, blending with the mockery from Liverpool and the scoffing from St. James, touched a deep chord in the hearts of our people, and awoke a sympathy as potent as it was generous.

The proceedings of our citizens have been duly chronicled in the TIMES, from the $20,000 donation of the noble GRISWOLDS to the fifty-cent shinplaster of the little girl in Connecticut, until it remains for us but to announce the completion of the cargo, the reception of yesterday, and the starting of the good ship upon her errand of mercy.

So peculiar an event as the sending of a ship laden with food from our shores, to the land where dwell our bitterest enemies and our most malignant traducers, is too significant and too thoroughly an exponent of our National habit to be permitted, without the customary reception. Accordingly, the good ship was gaily decked in her brightest holiday garb. From the bow floated the Union Jack, while the Stars and Stripes waved from the gaff. At the foremast head was the British ensign, and the flags of MARRYAT'S Code of Signal reached down to the deck. The mainmast had at its head the private signal of the Messrs. GRISWOLD, under which was set a large Masonic flag, indicative of the rank of Past Master; and, in fact, from every available point waved to the breeze an emblem of nationality and an insignia of power.

As this vessel will deservedly be an historical one in the noble merchant marine of the United States, we append a brief description of her. She was built at Quincy, Mass., near the house of the sage and patriot, JOHN Q. ADAMS, by "Deacon THOMAS," a well-known shipbuilder of that town, who, it is said, never constructed an inferior ship. She is "all oak," at least her frame is, with top-timbers and stanchions of locust, and is copper bolted throughout. She is 200 feet long, 38 feet breadth of beam, and 24 feet depth of hold, with two decks. Her tonnage, by carpenter measurement, is 1,280 tons, but being constructed for great buoyancy, she will carry probably 1,500 tons. She has a long, flat floor, with sharp ends, and will doubtless be a fast sailer. Having already received about 7,000 barrels of flour, she has gone down only from 11 to 14 feet of draft. Capt. NYE, who, with Capts. CHARLES H. MARSHALL and THOMAS TILESTON, is purchasing and superintending the loading of the ship, says he has never met with a more buoyant vessel. Her spars were put in at East Boston, by FRANCIS LOW, rigger. She is provided with double topsail yards, all handsomely proportioned. Her sails are of Scotch hemp canvas, an article which, in the scarcity and high price of cotton, has taken the place of the heavy duck made of that material. It is much softer and more durable, but does not hold the wind so well. She has a tank amidships, reaching from keelson to upper deck, which will contain 5,000 gallons of water. With this exception, the ship has a clear hold and between-decks from stem to stern. Her ample cabin and other houses are upon the upper deck. Taken for all in all, the *George Griswold* is one of the staunchest and best ships which has ever made her appearance in our waters.

Upon her deck was gathered a company of New-York merchants and philanthropists, with many of the fairer sex, who, though not of the former class, are honorary and working members of the latter.

But more especially we noticed Rev. Dr. Vinton, Rev. Dr. Adams, Rev. Dr. S. H. Coxe, Rev. Dr. Cuyler, Rev. Dr. Smith, J. C. Green, A. T. Stewart, W. A. Dodge, A. A. Low, S. B. Chittenden, G. Griswold, David Dowes, H. W. T. Mali, Jonathan Sturges, B. H. Field, J. T. Johnston, S. Sloan, and many members of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Corn and Produce Exchange.

Underneath the deck was, however, that which, for the purpose of the desired result, is of much more consequence than these respected members of society. We refer, of course, to her

CARGO,

which consists of

13,236 bbls. of flour.	50 bbls. of beef.
315 boxes of bread.	102 boxes of bacon.
50 bbls. of pork.	3 tierces of rice.
167 bags of corn.	2 bags of rice.
125 bbls. of bread.	

From the Produce Exchange—1,500 bbls. of flour, 500 bbls. of corn, 50 bbls. of pork.

After the reception of the guests by Capt. LUNT, the ship was towed into the stream opposite Governor's Island, and Mr. JOHN C. GREEN, the presiding officer of the Committee, called the assemblage to order, and requested Rev. Dr. ADAMS to invoke the blessing of God upon the work so auspiciously begun.

Rev. Dr. ADAMS next came forward, and at this moment the cabin presented a solemn scene. All uncovered and rose, and the deepest stillness prevailed, in the midst of which the reverend gentleman besought Him, who ruled in the paths of the great waters as on the dry land, to prosper the undertaking which would deliver to a kindred land one of the practical blessings of their own. He besought the Almighty that it might be His will that the gift to be sent across the ocean would be received in the kind spirit in which it was sent; and that the people of the isle of their ancestors would be brought to the knowledge that the American nation was struggling for its constitutional, its historical rights. He closed by praying that a spirit of magnanimity and Christian sympathy might prevail throughout the universe.

Mr. GREEN gave an account of the proceedings of the Executive Committee, remarking that great events of vast importance had occurred, which limited the subscriptions which might otherwise have been donated. It had been said that the condition of the people of our own country demanded similar labors and sympathy, to the exclusion of all others. But it was answered by the fact that their own people were also the objects of their practical sympathy. They had not been in any way neglected, by means of the aid furnished to the operatives of England, but rather the reverse. It was distinctly asserted that they had no object in the work in which they were engaged other than to come to the rescue of suffering humanity. Every question but that was excluded from the proceedings.

Mr. ABIEL A. LOW, the Treasurer, reported the amount contributed to be over $106,000. There were two other organizations not reported. There were on board of that ship 11,236 barrels of flour, 200 boxes of bacon, 50 barrels of pork, 500 bushels corn, 500 barrels and boxes bread, 200 boxes bacon, 1,500 barrels flour, and 50 barrels pork, by the Produce Corn Exchange. There remained yet in hand $30,900 in cash, a sum sufficient to inaugurate another movement similar to this. More sums were being sent in. On Thursday he received a donation of $100.

Mr. DOWS, of the Corn Exchange Committee, said the sums received by that body amounted to $20,000, all but $2,000 of which were invested.

Mr. WM. E. DODGE, in some brief remarks, offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Committee are due to the following persons for their gratuitous services: To EDWARD BILL, Esq., for the purchase of flour, thus saving to the fund a large amount in commissions; to Capt. GEO. LUNT for his offer to command the ship to Liverpool; to Mr. AUGUSTUS MURPHY, pilot, of New-York, for taking the ship to sea; to the Association of Stevedores for loading the ship; to the Ballast Masters for their services in ballasting the ship.

Resolved, That thanks are due to the Press for their liberal and efficient support so promptly given to this important movement.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously.

Rev. Dr. A. T. SMITH said he was greatly obliged to the gentlemen of the Committee for giving an opportunity to the Clergy to speak on that occasion. It was rather late in the enterprise to speak upon it. But he was ready to say with the boy "I'm glad I'm in the Union Army." If not the army of the field, the grand army of Philanthropy and Charity, which the merchants of this City represented. He had seen recently an iron-clad; but at that time he was on a vessel, not iron-clad, but clad with a freight of money for the poor operatives of England. They owed it to that land, from which they received so many blessings. It was fitting that they should do so. Charity would perform a good work, and the time he believed would come when all nations would be united in bonds of peace. The Doctor then referred to the electric link which was about to be reëstablished between England and America, and also to the fact that the donations to the poor of Lancashire, would stimulate their exertions in behalf of their soldiers, and all who were poor in their own land. He closed by invoking the blessing of God on their work, that it might be the means of administering relief to the poor of a kindred nation.

Mr. GREEN announced that a letter had been received from a member of the British Parliament, and said that Mr. Low would read and make comments on it.

Mr. LOW, having remarked that he would read out not make comments on the epistle, read it as follows:

"MY DEAR SIR: I am obliged by your kindness in sending me the report of your proceedings at the Chamber of Commerce. It was a great and good [illegible] in Lancashire. Besides meeting the higher demands of a Christian duty, it is a most politic step. It is quite true that these suffering operatives have, as a body with hardly an exception, resisted the attempts to enlist them on the side of intervention. They have in all their sufferings refused to take a part with the South.

You are, of course, aware that from the first our influential ruling classes have sympathized with disunion. They have been naturally delighted to see your great Republic ending in what they are pleased to call a bloody disruption and failure. They have not sympathized so much with the South (though the dominant classes of the two classes have naturally a sympathy for each other,) as with the party that should weaken and divide you as a people. A large part of the upper middle class follow the fashionable lead of the aristocracy in this country. Hence, you have seen the prevailing tone of our press hostile to the North.

But the mass of the population have had no sympathy with the South in any part of the kingdom. While the *Times* has been writing up the Confederates with a talent and a zeal worthy of a better cause, it has never been possible to hold an open, unpacked public meeting in London or elsewhere to express sympathy for the South. The working class of England have had a vague notion that the cause of the North is their cause. They have not had a very clear comprehension of the character of the quarrel, but they know on the one side there is Slavery, and on the other Free labor, and that has decided them in their support of the North. Still it must be admitted that the working class in this country have not a great political influence, apart from the middle class, inasmuch as they have no votes; and I have, I confess, been always afraid that our Government, urged on by its sympathies, and by its fears of the effects on the revenue of the country, and the employment of the mass of the people, to be produced by the blockade, would join in some act of intervention, with a view to obtain the much needed cotton. Latterly, my apprehension on this point has been much allayed by a new element which has developed itself in the public opinion of the country.

"The old Anti-Slavery feeling was awakened by the President's Proclamation. It has been still further aroused by his message to Congress just received. The religious bodies are beginning to move, and you know that when the religious sentiments of the middle classes and the sympathies of the millions are in harmony in this country, all opposition to these predominant feelings goes down before them like grass before the whirlwind. The more your contest assumes the character of freedom *versus* Slavery, the more certain you are to enlist the sympathies, not only of the religious class of this country, but of every politician who looks for the support of the Liberal party.

On every ground, therefore, of freedom, justice, peace and humanity, I hail the direction in which public opinion seems evidently moving in the Free States. Once let it be evident that the great majority of the North are resolved that they will never reconstruct the Union on the basis of a compromise with Slavery, and you have secured the sympathy of England—I mean of that part of its people which can control the rest and prevent any measures being taken in a spirit of hostility to the Federal Government."

Rev. Dr. VINTON said the first intimation of the undertaking was made known on Thanksgiving Day. It was then declared that a portion of the products with which God had blessed the nation would be sent to those who stood in need of it in another land. They could remember that famine was made the instrument of the blessing of the Almighty on a people. When Egypt was the granary of the nations, Joseph was raised and administered relief to a famishing people. The President (Mr. GREEN,) was a Joseph, and all who had nobly contributed of their means would be ever remembered. The Doctor then referred to the exodus of the ancient nations to Egypt for food, thus enabling them to learn its laws, establishing intercourse between all peoples. The good work the gentlemen before him had commenced, would have great fruits. It would not end by the satiation of the appetite; but would live as a monument of their desire to administer to the needy of a kindred nation. No, the track of the vessel which would bear bread to the poor would be luminous with a light by which the nations might be united in peace. He alluded to the fact that their motives might be misconstrued in England with a desire to purchase the sympathy of England for the North, but declared that despite of any such interpretation of their labors, the work was a noble duty of charity.

Mr. LOW then referred to the noble charity of the stevedores, who had voluntarily loaded the ship without charge, and eulogised them for their liberal donation of time, which to them is money.

The venerable Rev. Dr. SAMUEL H. COX followed. He said he stood there as a minister of the Gospel and a loyal man. He had the sense of the *E Pluribus Unum* on his mind before he got its grammar. The nationality of the American Republic claimed all his sympathy; and it would finally prevail. He loved England; with all her faults he loved her still, and he could not say much better of his own country. It gave him sincere pleasure and satisfaction to find that politics had not entered into their great movement of charity, and their charity would have a good effect. Indeed, it could have no other. It would bring back to them the largest sympathies. For one, he felt proud that, in this great City, the London of the West, such a noble movement had been inaugurated. The Doctor referred to his travels in England, remarking that from Great Britain this country first received lessons in mercenary ideas and habits. He alluded to the recognition and establishment of Slavery on this Continent by Queen BESS, when the woolly heads were informed that their condition would be improved by their being made Christians. In conversation with a British Lord on Slavery, the speaker told him that system formed the original sin of the English people; but that he would go backward with him and cover the nakedness of their common ancestors, and he would consent to be a Shem if his friend would take the character of Japheth.

The Doctor closed by congratulating the Committee on the noble work which they had completed.

Rev. Mr. GARDINER (Presbyterian) said he had come from the agricultural districts, which had contributed to the undertaking. On Thanksgiving Day he told his people that it would be well if, among the large number of vessels crossing the ocean, a ship should be sent to the Lancashire sufferers, and in the morning papers he had read of the reception the Committee proposed to hold on that vessel. He felt proud to be present on such an occasion.

Rev. Dr. ADAMS next spoke. He spoke of the dignity attached to labor and the merchant, and the power of the latter, to ennoble his spiritual nature in his pursuits by works of mercy. He could not help, he said, alluding to a thought which entered his mind that morning, that perhaps the *Alabama* would capture the noble vessel which was then the scene of their happy meeting. If such should be the case, he would liken it to the fable, "A certain eagle which stole meats from the gods, but did not perceive that in them was a coal of fire which finally consumed her and her nest." He hoped, however, his apprehensions would not be realized.

This foreboding of the good Doctor created much merriment, and many charitable coals of fire were shoveled figuratively upon the fearless SEMMES and our unnatural cousins.

After all this, a sumptuous dinner was partaken of, at which the entire company assisted, whereat wit and good nature passed pleasantly the hour until 1 o'clock, at which time the guests left the ship, giving her hearty cheerings and Godspeedings.

The steam-tug *Oswego* steamed around the *Griswold*, while the crew of the latter cheered the jubilant donors, and the passengers on the tug hurrahed vociferously for the messengers who, in their behalf, should present the exponents of "good will to men" to the starving thousands of (very) "Merrie England."

To-day the *George Griswold* starts upon her mission. God speed her. She is a scuttle full of the hottest kind of coals, and we with heartfelt pleasure pour them on the aristocratic pates of the revilers of republicanism and of American nationality who inhabit the little island of England, and control dominions from whose horizon the sun never hides.

From Key West.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM TRANSPORT BALTIC.

The *Baltic*, Capt. J. J. COMSTOCK, last from Key West Jan. 5, arrived this morning. The Purser, Mr. JULIAN ALLEN, reports:

The city government at Key West was to be handed over to the civil authorities by the Military Commandant when the *Baltic* sailed.

Chief Engineer ANDREW COSGRIFF and Capt. H. O. STONE, of Ship Island, come passengers in the *Baltic*.

The following vessels were at Key West on the 5th:

United States frigate *St. Lawrence*, (flagship,) Capt. SCHENCK; United States steamers *Santiago*, Com. RIDGELEY; *Huntsville*, Lieut.-Commanding ROGERS; *Magnolia*, Acting-Master POTTER; United States schooners *Wanderer*, repairing. *Eugene*, (guardship.) Acting-Master MCCLINTOCK; transport steamers *Atlantic* and *Pocahontas*.

AT SHIP ISLAND, JAN. 1—United States sloop *Vincennes*, Com. JOHN MADIGAN; United States gunboat *Pocahontas*, Capt. GAMBLE; United States storeship *Relief*, Capt. MANTON; ship *New-England*, EDGE, discharging coal; barks *Gen. Berry*, EMORY; *Templar*, MITCHELL.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Jan. 8.

Sandwich Islands dates to the 20th ult. have been received.

The President's message was published in the Honolulu papers fourteen days after its delivery.

Ship *Cyclone*, eleven days from San Francisco passed Honolulu 16th: ship *King Fisher* passed 14th.

The total products so far raised in the Islands in the past season are estimated at 4,700,000 pounds.

Sailed from Honolulu previous to the 11th, whalers *Isabella*, *Emily*, *Morgan*, *Nassau* and *Milo*, all for home ports, and ship *Raduga* for Boston.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Jan. 9.

Sailed, ships *Heze*, Manzanilla; *Audubon*, Howland Island.

Money easy, demand light. Atlantic currency exchange opened at [illegible], equivalent to [illegible] premium on gold in New-York. During the day rates were unsettled by telegraphic accounts of a startling advance in gold Sterling and Atlantic bills, payable in coin, are unchanged since last steamer. Legal tenders 81@83.

The caucus to nominate a candidate for United States Senator will probably be called next Tuesday.

The ship *T. M. Bailey*, of Portland, sailed yesterday for Puget Sound. When outside the harbor she drifted on a shoal and went to pieces. The captain and fifteen of the crew were drowned. Five were saved.

The Maine Legislature.

PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, Jan. 7.

A special to the *Daily Press* from Augusta, this evening, states that the Legislature organized to-day by the choice of NATHAN FARWELL, President of the Senate, and NELSON DINGLEY, Jr., Speaker of the House.

The Republican caucus to-night nominated JOSEPH R. HALL for Secretary of State; JOHN L. HODSDON, Adjutant-General; JONAH H. DRUMMOND, Attorney-General—all present incumbents.

The Governor will be inaugurated to-morrow.

Convention of Iron-molders at Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Thursday, Jan. 8.

The fourth annual Convention of the Iron-molders' Union was organized in this city yesterday, by the election of WM. H. SYLVIS, of Philadelphia, President; C. W. TALMADGE, of Louisville, Vice-President; F. SIMPSON, of Albany, Recording Secretary; O. HUDSON, of Cincinnati, Corresponding Secretary; JAMES GARRITY, of St. Louis, Financial Secretary; WM. HOBAN, of Louisville, Treasurer; GEORGE W. BARR, of Cincinnati, Doorkeeper.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The indisposition of Mme. LORINI, last evening, necessitated a change of opera. "La Traviata" was played instead of "Il Trovatore." The performance being essentially the same as on Wednesday evening, we have nothing to say, except that Mme. CORDIER's performance fully justifies the applause it has obtained.

The season will close to-day with a matinée, when "Il Polluto" and the second act of "La Traviata" will be played.

Valuable for the Soldier.

Brown's Bronchial Troches will be found invaluable to the soldier in camp, exposed to sudden changes—affording prompt relief in cases of coughs, colds, &c. For officers and those who overtax the voice, they are useful in relieving irritated throats, and will render articulation easy. As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine.

The
SKATING COAT.
A
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL
GARMENT, BY
DEVLIN & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Grand-st.,
Corner of Broadway and Warren-st.

Devlin & Co.
HAVE A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
OVERCOATS
OF FINE QUALITY AND ELEGANT STYLES,
NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOODS, AT OLD PRICES.
Corner of Broadway and Grand st., and corner of Broadway and Warren st.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
Surpasses all other remedies in the
RAPID AND RADICAL
Cure of
COUGHS, COLDS AND CONSUMPTION.

Climatic Adjuvant,
The world's remedy for
CONSUMPTION
And inflammation of the
THROAT, LUNGS
AND
BRONCHIAL PASSAGES.
MORGAN & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

Anklets.—Anklets and Balmoral Boots
ANKLETS.—For ladies, misses and children.
ANKLETS.— W. H. JEFFERS,
ANKLETS.— No. 573 Broadway.

Anklets.—LADIES' ANKLETS.—Every lady to be
ANKLETS.—in full dress for skating, should have a
ANKLETS.—pair. For sale at MILLER'S,
ANKLETS.— No. 387 Canal-st.

Cure Your Rupture.—There is nothing that compares with WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS for curing this disease. New in principle and action, light, clean and easy. Pamphlets free. GREGORY & CO., No. 28 Bond-st.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all Diseases of the Feet cured WITHOUT THE LEAST PAIN or inconvenience, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Skating Balmorals, India-Rubbers and all the various styles of ladies', misses', boys' and infants' boots and shoes, in great variety, at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

50,000 Pairs Ladies' and Gents' Skates.—Skate straps with Fogg's Lever Buckle. Also, the American parlor or floor skate. At wholesale. FREDERICK STEVENS, No. 215 Pearl-st., and No. 68 Kilby-st., Boston.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Barry's Tricopherus is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, curling, cleaning, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all druggists.

Persons Suffering from Diabetes, or Disease of the Kidneys, should not fail to use Constitution Water. Sold by all Druggists. Depôt, No. 46 Cliff-st., N. Y.

MARRIED.

BLACK—PLESLIN.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 8, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. J. P. Newman, JAMES BLACK to ELIZA C. PLESLIN, all of this City.

LUDOVICI—JONES.—In Brooklyn, at St. Ann's Church, by Rev. Lawrence Mills, JULIUS LODOVICI to EMILIE JONES, daughter of the late William F. Jones, Esq., formerly of Rio de Janeiro.

SWEZEY—DEWEY.—In Milwaukee, Wis., on Monday evening, Dec. 29, by Rev. C. D. Helmer, SAMUEL I. C. SWEZEY, of this City, to LOUISE, daughter of Wm. Dewey, of Philadelphia. No cards.

DIED.

ALLEN.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 9, of diphtheria, HELEN I., daughter of Benjamin F. and Jane Allen, aged 4 years, 4 months and 17 days.

The friends of the family, also the members of the 30th-st. M. E. Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her parents, No. 142 33d-st., on Sunday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

And many dear children are gathering there,
For of such is the kingdom of Heaven.

CHESTER.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Jan. 8, HANNAH M., wife of W. W. Chester, in the 66th year of her age.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, at the Mercer-st. Church, on Sunday, Jan. 11, at 3 o'clock.

FROST.—In the City of Poughkeepsie, on Thursday, Jan. 8, ABIGAIL, wife of Solomon V. Frost, in the 68th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on 7th day, 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 288 Mill-st., Poughkeepsie.

HUNT.—On Monday, Jan. 5, from injuries received on board the steamship *Ericsson*, JOHN P. HUNT, Engineer, aged 42 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and members of the Excelsior Lodge, No. 195, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 25 Columbia, near Broome-st.

MULLIGAN.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 9, ROBERT JAMES MULLIGAN, son of the late Rev. John Mulligan, aged 34 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 42 West 19th st., on Sunday, Jan. 11, at 12¾ o'clock P. M.

MCCORKLE.—At the battle of Sharpsburgh, on Wednesday, Sept. 17, JOSEPH H. MCCORKLE, in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the officers and members of the Second New-York State Militia, or Eighty-second Regiment Volunteers, now in the City, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, Jan. 11, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 212 Court, corner of Baltic-st., Brooklyn. His remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

NAPIER.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 9, at the residence of his brother-in-law, [illegible] Alley, No. 171 McDougal-st., THOMAS A. NAPIER.

Notice of the funeral will appear in the evening papers.

TALLMADGE.—On Wednesday morning, Jan. 7, BENJAMIN H. TALLMADGE.

The relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Andrew G. Norwood, No. 166 West 14th-st., on Sunday next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Funeral services will be held in the Church of Rev. Dr. Rice, corner 5th-av. and 19th-st., at 1½ o'clock, to which his friends and the members of the various associations to which he belonged, are respectfully invited.

TIBBITS.—Drowned, on Friday, Dec. 26, at White Plains, while skating, MANUEL HEBER, youngest son of H. W. and M. A. Tibbits, in the 15th year of his age.

NEW-YORK STATE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER.—The President announces the death of BENJAMIN H. TALLMADGE, who succeeded his father, Henry F. Tallmadge, as a member of this Society, in representation of Benjamin Tallmadge, a distinguished officer of the Connecticut line.

Although but recently enrolled as a member of this Society, he had exhibited an earnest interest in its behalf, while his virtues and gentleness of character had secured the affectionate regard of his fellow members.

His funeral will take place on Sunday next, at 1½ o'clock, at the Church of Rev. Dr. Rice, corner of 5th-av. and 19th-st., where the members are invited to attend, wearing the usual badge of mourning. By order of
HAMILTON FISH, President.
MARINUS WILLETT, Secretary.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 15.—Jan. 9, 1863.
55, 27, 69, 15, 1, 9, 18, 28, 29, 22, 38, 52, 50, 20.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 16.—Jan. 9, 1863.
63, 73, 32, 65, 44, 54, 64, 27, 67, 62, 10, 12.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADvertisement on eighth page.

MR. MASON JONES
Will deliver his Oration on
"GARIBALDI,"
AT THE BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH,
Corner of 34th-st. and 6th-av.,
On SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, at 7½ o'clock.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.
We are now prepared to fill orders of United States Revenue Stamps, of all kinds, at the following rates:
$100 and over, 4 per cent. discount.
$50 to $100, 3 per cent. discount
Under $50, par.
Discount in stamps.
THOMPSON BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 2 Wall-st.

HON. JAMES BROOKS' SPEECH
On the right of the Executive to ordain Proclamation Law, the Law of Nations, and United States Principles and Precedents thereon, with the resolutions suggested for action in New-Jersey, will be published in the EVENING EXPRESS to-day, Saturday.

FROM HON. JUDGE SPRAKER,
Who would refuse to give his valuable and important testimony unless satisfied that this remedy possesses all the merits claimed for it:
CANAJOHARIE, N. Y., Nov. 19, 1860.
Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Co.
GENTLEMEN: This is to certify that myself and family have used DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for several years, and that I take great pleasure in recommending it in preference to anything of the kind for the purposes for which it is intended. In cases of Asthma, Phthisic, or affections of the Throat, I have never met with anything equal to it.
Very respectfully, DAVID SPRAKER.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
A COURSE OF LECTURES
WILL BE DELIVERED BY
REV. WM. H. MILBURN,
ON THE
FATHERS OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH,
AT
CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH,
(Rev. Dr. Gillette's,)
23D-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.,
Commencing MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 12.
First Lecture—MONDAY, Jan. 12—*The Age of the Martyrs.*
Second Lecture—THURSDAY, Jan. 15—*Origen and the Schools of Alexandria.*
Third Lecture—MONDAY, Jan 19—*Anthony and the Life of the Desert.*
Fourth Lecture—THURSDAY, Jan. 22—*Athanasius.*
Fifth Lecture—MONDAY, Jan. 26—*John of Antioch.*
Sixth Lecture—THURSDAY, Jan. 29—*Ambrose, the Churchman*, reputed author of the "Te Deum;" *Jerome, the Scholar*, and *Augustine, the Divine.*
Tickets for the Course (Six Lectures) have been placed at the extraordinary low price of ONE DOLLAR. Single tickets at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
Tickets may be had at the book, drug and music stores on Broadway, and at the Rooms of the Association, Bible House, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st.

NOTICE!
As the public seem to appreciate our style of retailing MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, we have determined not to advance prices, until we are absolutely compelled to do so by a greater advance in cost than we have yet discovered. We can assure the public that the great "hue and cry" about high prices is nothing more nor less than a "panic," not warranted by actual facts.
We shall, therefore, for the present, continue to sell Gents' fine Linen Collars at $1 40 per doz., or 12c. each.
Superfine Linen Colars, best goods made, at $1 75 per dozen, 15c. single.
Neck Ties and Scarfs in great profusion, as follows:

25 cent Ties at	15 cents	75 cent Ties at	50 cents
40 cent Ties at	25 cents	$1 Ties at	65 cents
50 cent Ties at	35 cents	Wide-end Ties, 25 to 75 cts.	

Scarfs of every description, at same rates.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs and Gloves, Gents' Hosiery, Suspenders, Shirts, &c., &c., at the same prices we sold them at one year since.
J. H. BLAKE & Co., No. 379 Broadway,
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TADMAN'S
CAMPHOR CAKE WITH GLYCERINE,
Cures Chapped Hands and Lips in a few hours,
Keeps the Skin Soft.
Ladies give it the preference over every other preparation.
Price 15 or 25 cents.
TADMAN & CO., Druggists, New-York.

SKATES! SKATES!! SKATES!!!
We have added to our establishment a salesroom for RETAILING SKATES only, where we offer at reasonable prices a very complete assortment for men, women and children. PATTERSON BROTHERS,
Importers of Hardware,
No. 27 Park-Row.
Illustrated price list furnished on application.

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OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.,
formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES EXCISE NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to all persons, residing or doing business in the FOURTH ASSESSMENT DISTRICT, composed of the Third, Fifth, Sixth, and Eighth Wards, of the City of New-York, that the assessment rolls will, in accordance with the provisions of Section 15, of the Act to Provide Internal Revenue, &c., be open for examination, at this office, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., for fifteen days from the date hereof, Sundays excepted, and that for the five days next ensuing, appeals will be received and determined by me, at this office, daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., relative to any erroneous or excessive valuation. All appeals must be in writing, and specify the particular cause, matter or thing, respecting which a decision is requested, and state the ground or principle of inequality or error complained of.
PIERRE C. VAN WYCK, Assessor, 4th District.
Dated at No. 63 Franklin-st., this 8th day of January, 1863.

THE LADIES' CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION will hold their Anniversary in the Hall of the Historical Society, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, at 7½ o'clock, at which time a statement of the objects and labors of the Association will be given, and addresses be made by Rev. Drs. ADAMS, TYNG, and others. The public are invited to attend. WM. E. DODGE, Esq., will preside.

"A false balance is an abomination to the Lord, but a just weight is His delight."
J. L. BROWN'S STANDARD SCALES.—Warranted accurate and durable. A full supply, adapted to every branch of business, constantly in store, at wholesale and retail, by R. BROWN, Manufacturer. No. 3 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

LECTURES AND EXPERIMENTS IN PSYCHOLOGY.—Messrs. S. B. BRITTAN and T. FISKE are to give a series of Lectures and Experiments upon this subject, next week, at Clinton Hall. Prof. BRITTAN will lecture EVERY EVENING during the week, and the experiments will be of the most startling and amusing character.

DR. TOBIAS' VENITIAN LINIMENT.—A certain cure for chronic rheumatism, toothache, headache, sore throat, croup, and pains and aches in any part of the body. It never fails, if used as directed, and has given universal satisfaction during the fifteen years it has been before the public. Price, 25 and 50 cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists. Office No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES CURE CHAPPED hands, salt rheum, &c., making them smooth and white, and are suitable for all kinds of housework. For sale by the trade. GOODYEAR'S I. R. GLOVE MFG CO.,
No. 205 Broadway.
Rubber goods of every description, wholesale and retail.
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ALL PERSONS IN WANT OF PRIME Boots or Shoes, of any description, at reduced prices, should call at No. 377 Bowery, next to 5th-st., or No. 290 3d-av., near 4th-st. WM. T. ALLEN, Agent.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER & BROTHERS,
Franklin-square, New-York,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:
THE STUDENT'S FRANCE.
A HISTORY OF FRANCE, from the Earliest Times to the Establishment of the Second Empire in 1852. Illustrated by Engravings on Wood. Large 12mo, 734 pages, Cloth, $1 25.

THE STUDENT'S HISTORIES.
HISTORICAL CLASS-BOOKS FOR ADVANCED STUDENTS.
THE STUDENT'S HUME. A History of England from the Earliest Times to the Revolution in 1688. By DAVID HUME. Abridged. Incorporating the Corrections and Researches of Recent Historians, and continued down to the Year 1851. Illustrated by Engravings on Wood. Large 12mo, 806 pages, Cloth, $1 25.
THE STUDENT'S HISTORY OF GREECE. A History of Greece from the Earliest Times to the Roman Conquest. With Supplementary Chapters on the History of Literature and Art. By WILLIAM SMITH, LL.D., Editor of the "Classical Dictionary," "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities," &c. Revised, with an Appendix, by Prof. GEO. W. GREENE, A. M. Illustrated by Engravings on Wood. Large 12mo, 724 pages, Cloth, $1 25.
☞ A SMALLER HISTORY OF GREECE. The above Work abridged for Younger Students and Common Schools. Engravings. 16mo, 272 pages, Cloth, 75 cents.
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HAVE JUST PUBLISHED:
MODERN WAR: Its Theory and Practice. Illustrated from Celebrated Campaigns and Battles. With Maps and Diagrams. By EMERIC SZABAD, Captain U. S. A. 12mo., Cloth, $1 25.
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THIS DAY PUBLISHED.
ADVANCED GUARD—OUT-POST AND DETACHMENT SERVICE OF TROOPS, with the ESSENTIAL PRINCIPLES OF STRATEGY and general TACTICS, for the use of officers of the militia and volunteers. By D. H. MAHAN, LL. D., Professor Military Engineering, &c., United States Military Academy, West Point. New edition, enlarged one-half, with 12 plates.
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BOCCACCIO'S DECAMERON.—"THE GAYest literary feast that ever regaled human taste." New and beautiful edition, with 18 steel engravings. Sent by mail, carefully sealed from impertinent curiosity, postage free, for $1 25, by the publisher, C. BLANCHARD, No. 30 Ann-st.

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THE
HAIR.

DR. STERLING'S AMBROSIA is a stimulating oily extract of Roots, Barks and Herbs. It will cure all diseases of the scalp, and itching of the head; entirely eradicates dandruff, prevent the hair from falling out, or from turning prematurely gray, causing it to grow thick and long. It is entirely different from all other preparations, and can be relied on. H. H. STERLING & CO., No. 493 Broadway, New-York. For sale by Druggists. Put up in a box containing two bottles. Price $1.

ENGINEER SOLDIERS WANTED.—TWO additional companies of engineer soldiers are now being organized. This corps has been in the field from the commencement of the war. It is the most desirable arm of the service for mechanics.

None but first-rate men need apply.

Privates, sixty-four to a company, receive $13 a month.

Artificers, sixty-four to a company, receive $17 a month.

Ten Corporals to a company receive $20 per month.

Ten Sergeants to a company receive $34 per month.

All enlisted men of this corps get first-rate arms, clothing and rations, and as much bounty beside pay as any soldier.

Apply at No. 17 Bowery, or No. 90 Chatham-st.

The corps is commanded by Col. E. W. Serrell.

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BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.
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This medicine increases the power of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the water or calcerous depositions and all unnatural enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for
MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
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For weaknesses arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretions or Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion,	Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory,	Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of Disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision,	Pain in the Back,
Hot Hands,	Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of Skin,	Eruptions on the Face,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.	Pallid Countenance.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follows
IMPOTENCE, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,
IMPOTENCE, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,
IMPOTENCE, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,
IMPOTENCE, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,
In one of which the patient may expire.
Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases,"
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!
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Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess.
THE RECORDS OF THE INSANE ASYLUMS,
and the melancholy deaths by consumption, bear witness to the truth of this assertion. The constitution once affected with
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OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED, OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.
In many affections peculiar to Females
THE EXTRACT BUCHU
Is unequalled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous state of the Uterus, Leucorrhea or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the Sex, whether arising from indiscretions, habits of dissipation, or in the
DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT!
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Take no more Balsam, Mercury, or Unpleasant Medicine for Unpleasant and Dangerous Diseases.
HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU
AND
IMPROVED ROSE WASH
CURES SECRET DISEASES
in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It causes a frequent desire and gives strength to urinate, thereby removing obstructions, preventing and curing Strictures of the Urethra, allaying Pain and Inflammation so frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling all poisonous, diseased and worn out matter.
THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS
WHO HAVE BEEN THE VICTIMS OF QUACKS,
and who have paid heavy fees to be cured, in a short time have found that they were deceived, and that the "poison" has, by the use of "powerful stringents," been dried up in the system to break out in aggravated form, and
PERHAPS AFTER MARRIAGE.
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USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
For all affections and diseases of the Urinary Organs whether existing in
MALE OR FEMALE,
From whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. Diseases of these organs require the aid of a Diuretic.
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IS THE
GREAT DIURETIC.
And is certain to have the desired effect in all diseases for which it is recommended.
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Will accompany the medicine.
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From 20 to 30 years' standing, with
NAMES KNOWN TO SCIENCE AND FAME.
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PHYSICIANS please NOTICE.
We make no SECRET of INGREDIENTS.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
Is composed of Buchu, Cubebs and Juniper Berries, selected with great care by a competent druggist.
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Practical and Analytical Chemist, and
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AFFIDAVIT.
Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. Helmbold, who, being duly sworn, doth say his preparations contain no narcotic, no mercury or other injurious drugs, but are purely vegetable. H. T. HELMBOLD.
Sworn and subscribed before me, this 23d day of November, 1854. WM. P. HIBBERD,
Alderman, 9th-st., (above Race,)
Philadelphia.
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PRICE, $1 PER BOTTLE, OR SIX FOR $5.
Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation.
Address letters for information,
H. T. HELMBOLD
CHEMIST,
DEPOT
No. 104 South 10th-st., below Chestnut,
PHILADELPHIA.
'S.
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BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS
AND
UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS,
Who endeavor to dispose "of their own" and "other" articles on the reputation obtained by
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA
HELMBOLD'S IMPROVED ROSE WASH
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Cut out this advertisement, and send for it, and avoid imposition and imposture.

SECOND EDITION.

SATURDAY, ONE O'CLOCK, P. M.

AN IMPORTANT RUMOR.

The Rebels Report Gen. Sumner's Division on the Move.

Its Departure from Acquia Creek for the South.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 8th inst., says:

"A rumor was current yesterday that Gen. SUMNER and his division had left Acquia Creek on transports for the South."

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

Wilmington, N. C., to be Burned Before Surrender—Running the Blockade.

Richmond papers of a late date have been received from Fortress Monroe. The following extracts are from the *Enquirer*:

"ARREST OF SUSPICIOUS CHARACTERS.—A man, giving his name as J. F. SMITH, was arrested near Gordonsville a day or two ago, and lodged in the Military Prison. He is supposed to be a spy. A man named BENNETT BURLEY, also arrested near Gordonsville for attempting to pass our lines northward, was received yesterday at the same institution.

The Secretary of War has dropped five officers, belonging to the Fifty-seventh North Carolina Regiment, for prolonged and unnecessary absence from duty, and they are ordered to report as conscripts.

An order was recently received to burn Wilmington, before being allowed to fall into the hands of the enemy.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 30.—The large iron steamer *Giraffe*, with a valuable cargo of Government stores, and a special messenger from Europe, arrived at a Confederate port this morning."

The *Dispatch* of the 3d says:

"Rev. Dr. MOSES D. HOGE, of Richmond, has sailed from a Confederate port for Europe, to procure Bibles. The Virginia Bible Society has authorized him to procure 35,000 Bibles and Testaments."

The Indiana Legislature.

INDIANAPOLIS, Friday, Jan. 9.

The election of United States Senator did not take place to-day. The Democratic caucus nominees are J. A. HENDRICKS and DAVID TURPE.

No business was transacted in the Senate for want of a quorum, the Republicans bolting. The House refused to hear the Governor's Message without a joint Convention of both Houses. It refers principally to State affairs; indorses the Emancipation Proclamation as a necessary war measure, and says the people of the North must not be deluded with the idea that compromise is possible, or abandon its efforts to suppress the rebellion. The State has furnished over one hundred and two thousand volunteers during the war.

The Maine Legislature.

PORTLAND, Friday, Jan. 9.

A special to the Press from Augusta, states that the Secretary of State, Attorney-General, Adjutant-General and seven Executive Councilors, nominated by the Republicans, were elected to-day.

Tuesday next is assigned for the election of United States Senator. It is supposed that Mr. MORRILL will be reëlected,

A bill was passed by both Houses legalizing the suspension of specie payment until Jan. 15, 1864.

The Missouri Legislature.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Jan. 9.

The balloting in the Legislature for United States Senator, presents no new feature.

A letter from Mr. GLOVER, received in the House today, takes strong grounds in favor of the President's proclamation.

Mr. STRACHANS' bill disfranchising the rebels, was warmly discussed, but no action was taken.

The City Government of Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Friday, Jan. 9.

The Select and Common Councils for the present year met and organized to-day. They passed an ordinance, making a levy and appropriation of $72,000 to pay the interest for the year 1863 on the whole of the Compromise Railroad Bonds of 1862. Many of the bondholders have accepted the compromise, and it is expected that the whole amount will be arranged during the year. In view of this fact the Councils have provided for the payment of the interest upon the whole amount of Compromise Bonds.

Rebel Attack on a Construction Train.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, Jan. 9.

DICK MCCOUN attacked a construction train at Antioch, nine miles from Chattanooga, on the railroad. He destroyed a locomotive, two cars and the Mill Creek bridge, and captured the bridge builders and paroled them. No resistance was offered.

Marine Disasters.

HALIFAX, Friday, Jan. 9.

The ship *Annie Laurie*, from New-York for Liverpool, has put in here leaky, and will undergo repairs.

The crew of the schooner *Friendship*, from Boston for Maine, have been rescued off the wreck, and have arrived at Barrington, N. S.

The Delaware United States Senatorship.

DOVER, Del., Friday, Jan. 9.

Mr. BAYARD was reëlected United States Senator from this State to-day. The vote stood as follows: for Mr. BAYARD, 19; for Mr. BRADFORD, 10.

The Reported Death of Ex-Gov. Packer.

EASTON, Penn., Friday, Jan. 9.

There is no foundation in the reported death of Ex-Gov. PACKER. He has been quite ill, but is now fully recovered.

Weather Report, Jan. 10.

BOSTON, Mass.—At 8 A. M., thermometer, 30°; wind light, southeast—clear.

MONTREAL, C. E.—At 7 A. M., thermometer, 23°; barometer, 30° 17'; wind southwest—cloudy, with prospect of snow.

HALIFAX, N. S.—At 9 A. M., not received.

PORTLAND, Me.—At 9 A. M., thermometer 26°; wind north—cloudy.

BOSTON, Mass.—At 9 A. M., thermometer, 30°, wind southeast—cloudy.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—At 9 A. M., thermometer, 30°; wind northwest—cloudy.

NEW-YORK—At 9 A. M., thermometer, 40°; wind east—cloudy.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—At 9 A. M., thermometer, 39°; wind east—cloudy.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—At 9 A. M., thermometer, 36°; wind northwest—cloudy.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK ...SATURDAY, Jan 10.

Arrived this Forenoon.

Steamship Marion, Johnson, New-Orleans Jan. 2, with mdse and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Jan. 3, on the bar, passed steamship Illinois, hence bound in; 5th, lat. 34 25, passed steamship Co[illegible] for Havana.

Steamer Nimble, (H. B. M. gunboat,) [illegible] Bermuda 7 ds. Has a crew of 80 men and mount [illegible] guns.

Ship National, (of Bath,) [illegible] from Gibraltar, in ballast to master.

Bark Belle of the [illegible] Dec. 2, with salt to master.

Brig Belle of the [illegible] leans 25 ds, [illegible]

Schr. Edward [illegible] St Martin [illegible]

Schr [illegible] 9 ds., with [illegible]

WAN[illegible] [illegible] ten communications addressed to [illegible] Box No. 148 *Times* Office, will meet with immediate attention.

THIRD EDITION.

SATURDAY, THREE O'CLOCK P.M.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 10, 1863.

$2,500	U. S. 6s '67...Reg	97
21,000	U. S. 6s '81..Reg.	97½
2,000	U.S. 6s '81..Cou..	97½
7,000	do..........	97⅛
500	U. S. Tr. 7 3-10 p. c. Notes, small.....	103
2,000	do........	102⅝
6,000	do..........	102⅝
39,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	96⅛
10,000	do..........	96⅛
5,000	Ill. War Loan....	106
10,000	Tenn St.6s,'90....	60¼
1,000	do..........	60
5,000	Georgia St. 6's....	80
25,000	Mo. St. 6s.......	64
18,000	do..........	63¾
10,000	do..........b30	64⅛
5,000	do..........b10	63⅝
5,000	do..........b10	63⅝
40,000	do..........	63⅛
5,000	do..........b10	63⅛
4,000	N. C. St. 6s.....	72
1,000	Erie 5th Mt. Bds.	102
5,000	Hud. R. 1st M....	108
5,000	Hud. R. Con. B...	103
2,000	Mich. Cen. 8s Cn. 1st M. S. F. Bs...	121
4,500	Mich. S. 2d m. ...	100
19,000	A.&T.H. 2d m. prf.	88
10,000	do..	88⅛
18,000	Al. & T. H. In Bd.	75
600	C. & N. W. In. B.	95
13,000	C. & N. W. Asst. bs.	69
10,000	C. & N. W. 2d Mt	41⅛
28,000	do	41⅛
2,000	H. & St. J. Bds	65
20,000	Tol. & W. 1st M..	105
5,000	do..........	104⅛
5,000	Tol. & W. 2d m...	87
10,000	Mil. & P.duC.1m.	110
2,000	Cl. & Tol. S. F. ..	106⅛
10,000	P.F.W & C.2d M.	97⅛
2,000	P. F. W. & C. 1st	109
5,000	Cle.& Pitts.4th M.	88⅛
30	Merchants' Bank ...	100
100	Mechanics' Bank...	104
25	Bank of Commerce.	94½
37	do.	94⅛
60	Am. Ex. Bank.....	97
17	do.	97¼
10	Hanover Bank.....	87
110	Merchants Bank	103
35	Shoe & Leather Bk.	100
10	Park Bank........	115
165,000	American Gold..	137
30,000	do ....b30.	137⅛
3,300	do.........	136⅞
100	Nic. Tran. Co.......	5½
100	Canton Company..	20⅛
130	do............	20
200	do............	19
200	do............	19⅛
16	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	123⅛
23	do...........	124
50	Penn. Coal Co.......	123
170	Cum. Coal Pref	19
200	do......	19⅛
1200	do......	20
440	do........	19⅝
200	do......b30	20
1000	Cleve. & Pitts. R	65
200	do s30	65
25	Pac. Mail S. Co.s15.	145
200	do..........	145⅛
250	do..........	145⅞
125	do..........	146
100	do........s60.	145
800	N. Y. Cen. R.	112
25	do.......	111⅝
50	do.....s15	111⅝
250	Erie Railway......	68⅞
500	do.........s10	68⅞
100	do........s15	68⅞
1500	do............	68⅞
50	do...........s10	68⅞
200	do...........b30	69
50	do b15	68⅞
430	Erie Railway Pref..	99
100	do..........s10	99
200	do............	99⅛
100	do..........s10	99⅛
200	do............	99⅛
200	Hudson Riv. R..s60	87⅛
850	do........	88
100	do.......s15	88
200	do.......s30	88
100	do...........	88⅛
250	do...........	88⅛
50	do..........b10	88⅛
300	do...........	88⅛
100	Harlem R b10	30
1300	do...........	30
400	do...........	30⅛
200	do...........	30⅛
75	do............	30⅛
500	Harlem R. Pref. ...	61⅛
50	do s15	61⅛
1000	do...........	62
200	do s30	62
1200	Reading Railroad.	86
100	Nor. & Wor. R.	76
600	M. S.& N. Ia. R	48
400	do..........	47⅛
350	do..........	47⅛
200	do.........b10	47⅛
200	do..........	47⅛
50	do........s30	47⅛
200	do........s30	47⅛
15	Panama Railroad....	130
50	M. C. Railroad	93
250	do......	93⅛
550	M. S. & N. I. G. S...	91⅛
40	do.........	91⅛
250	Ill. C. R. Scrip......	86
10	do..........	86⅛
250	do	86⅛
300	do..........	85⅞
300	Gal. & Ch. R.	85
400	do.........	85⅛
100	do.........s10	85⅛
250	do........s30	85⅛
700	Clev. & Tol. R	82
800	do s30	81⅞
1000	do	81⅛
200	do s30	80⅞
700	do s30	80⅞
300	do..........s30	80⅞
2[illegible]5	do...........	81
500	do.........b10	81⅛
300	do............	80⅞
1500	do...........	80⅞
50	Chic. & R.I. R..b10	84⅛
300	do	84⅛
10	do..........	84⅛
800	do........b30	85
8	Ch., Bur. & Q. R.....	98
400	do	96⅞
6	Mil. & Pr. Du C. R..	42
33	do.........	42⅛
100	do.........s30	43
200	do.........	43⅛
50	do.........	43⅛
100	Del., Lac. & W. R.	131⅛
100	do.........	131
400	Pitts., Ft. W.&C.R.	62
200	do.........s30	62
200	do.........	62⅛
100	do.........	63
450	do.........	62⅛
50	do......s30.	61⅛
100	Alt. & T. H. R......	34
150	do.........	33
250	do.........	62⅛
150	Alt. & T. Tt. Prf....	57
50	do.........	57⅛
50	do.........	58

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Successful Exploit by Gen. Keyes.

A Raid Upon West Point and White House.

A Steamer, Sloops Boats and Stores Destroyed.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 10.

The following was received at headquarters, to-day:

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Jan. 9.

To Major-Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

A party of cavalry and infantry was sent out from Yorktown by Maj.-Gen. KEYES, and landed at West Point night before last. They returned this morning with a large number of animals and eight hundred wagons. They destroyed the dépôt and rolling stock at the White House, burned a steamer, and several sloops, boats and barges laden with grain, and sustained no loss whatever. (Signed,)

JOHN A. DIX, Maj.-Gen. Com'g.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

ARRIVAL OF THE MARION.

The Capitol at Baton Rouge Destroyed by Fire.

Galveston Bombarded by Our Fleet.

The steamer *Marion*, Capt. JOHNSON, from New-Orleans on Jan. 2, arrived at this port this morning. She brings very little news. The capitol at Baton Rouge was burned on the night of Dec. 30. Fire was discovered early in the evening. It was apparently subdued about 9 o'clock, and it was supposed that the danger was past, but the flames soon after broke out with renewed violence, and the whole structure was consumed. No loss of life is mentioned. The Baton Rouge *Comet*, of Dec. 31, says:

"The building was occupied by Confederate prisoners, but the cause of the catastrophe is enveloped in mystery. Some negroes were cooking in the eastern portion of the building, above the Senate Chamber, and it is supposed the flues were foul, and hence fire was communicated to inflammable materials, and the second outbreak of the fire is attributed to the presence of gas by the bursting of the pipes.

Gen. GROVER was early at the scene of destruction, and issued his commands, and every exertion was made by the soldiers to extinguish the flames. The Provost-Marshal, Capt. SEAMONS, was indefatigable in his exertions.

The loss is very heavy. Many thousands of rare and valuable books, papers and the furniture of the building were entirely destroyed. The outer walls stand in majestic defiance of the fiery ordeal they have passed through. Seventy thousand dollars will not replace the building and contents.

The Houston Texas, *Telegraph* publishes the following special dispatch which is unquestionably exaggerated as private letters dated as late as Dec. 11, written by officers of the fleet make no mention of the occurrence here alluded to:

GALVESTON, 9 A. M., *via* EAGLE GROVE, Dec. 2.

A terrible bombardment took place last night at 8 o'clock, caused by a man going near Kuhn's wharf and firing a shot at those on the wharf. A brisk fire from musketry and cannon opened at once. Shells, balls, grape and canister were thrown into the city without mercy. None of the citizens were hurt, as far as I have been able to learn.

One man on the wharf reported killed. Many narrow escapes of citizens. Women and children ran screaming through the streets. Bombardment lasted half an hour. A number of houses were struck, but not damaged seriously. The Italian fruit store on Market street. has three shots through it. Lammerman's Union House was struck.

DENNIS NEIL's house had two shots in it. A house on the corner of Post-office and Twenty-fourth streets was struck, and the occupants had a narrow escape. One shot through Tremont House, Thackery's House on Mechanic-street, JOURNEY's shop on Church-street and OSTERMAN's building on Strand-street. One woman had her clothes torn off, but escaped injured,

The fleet had been expecting an attack from our forces since Saturday, and they were hasty in being alarmed. ALBERT BAIL's store, on the strand, was riddled with grape and canister. COOPER's old stable was struck with five shots; also the courthouse.

Dr. LENNETT was slightly wounded by a splinter. He then casemated himself in a well. Further particulars when I obtain reliable information.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

More Ineffectual Ballotings.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 10.

A large number of "pairs" were announced until Tuesday and Wednesday next, the House balloting all day without coming to any result, the vote standing as follows:

Gilbert Dean.................41

Henry Sherwood................41

Several motions to adjourn over were lost.

After the forty-eighth ballot the House voted to adjourn until 11 o'clock on Monday.

THE BATTLE OF MURFREESBORO.

PARTICULARS OF OUR LOSSES.

The Town of Lavergne Burned.

Special Dispatch to the Philadelphia Press.

MURFREESBORO, Saturday, Jan. 9.

From official returns it has been ascertained that the total loss in Gen. NEGLEY's Division, comprising killed, wounded, and missing, is one thousand three hundred and fifty-six (1,356.)

The total loss in Col. HAMBRIGHT's Seventy-seventh Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers is three hundred killed, wounded, and missing; over half of the regiment are lost. Gen. ROSECRANS has taken occasion to compliment the Colonel and his men personally for their conspicuous and unflagging courage under fire.

The Seventy-eighth Regiment loses 22 killed, 110 wounded, and 26 missing.

The Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers were placed in the Reserve Corps, and only lost 4 killed and 11 wounded, not having been engaged during the hardest fighting.

The Seventy-first Regiment, Pennsylvania Cavalry, lost 14 altogether, killed, wounded, and missing. The Pennsylvania troops all behaved splendidly.

The loss of the rebels increases every day. Two thousand wounded Confederates were sent to Lavergne, from here, yesterday. Many more are left here, but they cannot be moved, as their wounds are frightful, and most of them will die.

Just as I telegraph, I learn that the town of Lavergne has been accidentally burned down, so the rebel wounded will have to be sent to Nashville, and thence to Louisville, for treatment.

Gen. ROSECRANS' headquarters were to-day removed to the house of Hon. JAMES READY, near this place, where JOHN HAMILTON MORGAN, the noted guerrilla, was married some days since.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Defective Ammunition, etc.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Friday, Jan. 10.

Everything is quiet.

A thorough inspection of the light twelve-pounder ammunition, excepting the solid shot, shows that the greater portion of it is worthless.

From the hasty and unworkmanlike manner in which the fuses were fitted and set, several casualties occurred to our own men during the recent battle.

Gen. HUNT, Chief of Artillery for Gen. BURNSIDE, caused all this ammunition to be turned in, and that of a more perfect character substituted for it.

The defect was partially ascertained last July, and the defective construction has been remedied in all put up since that time.

DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA.

Inquiry into the Qualification of Medical Officers—The Medical Department to be Thoroughly Sifted—Incompetents to be Discharged.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS, FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 6, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 182.—Pursuant to paragraph I., of General Orders, No. 35, of the War Department, and at the request of the Medical Director of this Department, a Board of Medical Officers is hereby appointed, to examine into the professional qualifications, physical ability, and moral character of such medical officers, commissioned and non-commissioned, in this Department as the Medical Director may designate to appear before it.

Detail for the Board.—Surgeons J. B. BLANEY, A. E. STOCKER, and Assistant-Surgeon D. L. HUNTINGTON.

The Board will assemble at such times and places as the Medical Director may deem advisable.

By command of Maj.-Gen. DIX.

WM. BARSTOW, Captain and A. D. C.

Dr. GILBERT, Medical Director.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE, FORT MONROE, Va., Dec. 26, 1862.

SIR: Special Order, No. 182, from Headquarters Department Virginia, constitutes Surgeon J. V. Z. BLANEY, U. S. V.; Surgeon A. E. STOCKER, U. S. V.; Assistant Surgeon D. L. HUNTINGTON, U. S. A., a Board to examine into the professional qualifications, physical ability and moral character of such medical officers as the Medical Director may designate to appear before it.

While many are discharging their responsible duties in a creditable manner, a few have obtained positions in the army without the proper qualifications. The well-merited reputation of the efficient ought not to be compromised by the incompetent. The welfare of the sick and wounded and the best interests of the service demand that all such should promptly be removed. The Board will shortly be convened, and you are directed to forward to this office, without delay, the names not only of such medical officers in your division as are incompetent, but those concerning whose abilities there exists a reasonable doubt.

R. H. GILBERT, Surgeon and Medical Director.

To Surgeon D. W. HAND, Medical Director, PECK's Division, Suffolk, Va.

SINGULAR CASE OF SUICIDE.—On Tuesday last, a respectable and intelligent-appearing man applied at No. 9 Bayard-street for lodgings. He gave his name, but stated he wished to engage a room for a short time only. Being satisfied with the room shown him, the stranger brought his luggage at once and took possession. He had very little to say to any one, and passed in and out of the house noiselessly, and in a manner disturbed no one. Yesterday it was observed that he did not go out, and in the afternoon the lady of the house sent her little daughter up to clean the room. She came running back, saying the room had a strange appearance, and that there were balls and powder scattered about on the table. The mother immediately went up, and found the unknown lying on his face across the bed. Upon examination he was found to be dead, life appearing to have been extinct some hours. A bullet wound in the head, and a discharged pistol lying near his hand told the story of his death. The mother then recollected hearing the report of a pistol about 8 o'clock the evening previous, and thinks the man must have shot himself about that time. The Coroner has been notified, and will investigate the case to-day. Deceased has left some luggage and a large number of papers behind him, some of which will undoubtedly disclose his history. At present, nothing is known concerning him.

Weather Reports—JAN. 10.

QUEBEC, C. E.—At 8 A. M., thermometer 14°; barometer, 30° 30'; wind northeast—cloudy.

RIMOUSKI, C. E.—At 9 A. M., thermometer 14°; 33° 39'—wind light, southeast—clear.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—At 8 A. M., thermometer 38°; barometer, 29° 30'—wind, south; cloudy.

CLEVELAND, O.—At 8 A. M., thermometer, 40°; barometer, 29° 55' and falling; wind south—cloudy.

TORONTO, C. W.—At 8 A. M., thermometer 35°; barometer, 29° 05'—dull and mild.

SARNIA, C. W.—At 8 A. M., thermometer, 36°—raining.

FORT MONROE, Va.—At 8 A. M., thermometer 36°; barometer 30° 35'—wind, west; fair.

CINCINNATI, O.—At 8 A. M., thermometer 47°—wind west—raining.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Jan. 10.

FLOUR active, at $6@$6 25 for superfine. WHEAT firm, at $1 60@$1 80 for White, and $1 48@$1 50 for Red. CORN dull, at 70c.@74c. for Yellow. OATS active; sales, 10,000 bushels, at 38c.@43c. WHISKY steady, at 43c.@44c.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Jan. 10.

FLOUR advanced 1@1½; market buoyant. WHEAT dull and unchanged. CORN firm, and in good demand. WHISKEY steady, and advanced ½c. SUGAR firm, and advanced ½c. PROVISIONS dull. COFFEE scarce, and prices tending upward.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Jan. 10.

Stocks irregular. Pennsylvania Fives, 98; Reading Railroad, 42⅜; Morris Canal, 56; Long Island Railroad, 25; Pennsylvania Railroad, 60⅝. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

GENERAL MARKETS.

SATURDAY, Jan. 10—2 P. M.

The depression in Gold has had an unfavorable effect on the market for Breadstuffs, prices of which are generally a shade easier, with less activity. PROVISIONS are in less request, at former rates. Nothing really in Cotton, Whisky, or Freights.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Marion, from New-Orleans—Mrs. D. N. Pottassi, Miss M. Menard, A. M. Agelesto, D. N. Botassi, F. C. Brooks, Jr., Joseph Colby, Solomon Cohe, John Davis, F. D. Davis, Eugene Outoumet, D. W. C. Farrington, M. Garvin, J. D. Hutchinson, D. Jameson, E. Kelly, B. W. Livermore, F. H. Marshall, S. McIntyre, William Mitchell, W. J. McKeon, Geo. Scott, Chas. Schifferstein, W. W. Thompson, E. P. Tileston, Rev. Mr. Vannuest, C. Vuillermoy, B. F. Wells.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Jan. 10.

Cleared this Forenoon.

Ship Geo. Griswold, Lunt, London, International Relief Committee.

Bark Maria Heyn, (Pruss.,) Peters, Lisbon, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Freinad, (Norw.,) Larsen, Queenstown, Holmboe & Balchen.

Brigs J. C. Cook, Linden, Philadelphia, Merrill & Abbott

Schooners G. D. King, McGregor, Calais, J. Boynton's Sons; Robert H. Dexter, (Br.,) Dexter, Yarmouth, D. R. De Wolff; Adriatic, Howard, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Matamoras, Russell, Matamoras, O. K. King; Charles H. Rogers, Langdon, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham.

Arrived this Forenoon.

Steamer Martha Stevens, Dougherty, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Falcon, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Rynner.

Bark Rothsay, (Br., of St. John, N. F.,) Taylor, Trapani 41 ds., and 25 ds. from Gibraltar, with salt to Greene & Currie.

Bark Jasper, Bennett, Alexandria, Va., 8 ds., in ballast to Wakeman, Dimon & Co.

Bark Fraendene, (Norw.,) Eberhard, Liverpool 52 ds., in ballast to Holmboe & Co.

Brig Clyde, (Br.,) Clare, Halifax 9 ds., with fish.

Schr. Venus, (Br.,) Crane, Parsboro, N. S., 19 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Louisa, Rich, Boston 3 ds., for Beaufort, N. C., with sutlers' stores.

Schr. Idaho, (Br.,) McDonald, Havana 7 ds., with potatoes and oats to C. H. Trambull.

Schr. Convoy, Merrill, Portland 7 ds., with heading.

Sailed.

Steamships Glasgow, for Queenstown and Liverpool; Hammonia, for Hamburg; Augusta Dinsmore, for Port Royal, &c.; Roanoke, George Washington, Trade Wind, all for New-Orleans; Ellen S. Terry, for Newbern, N. C.; Chesapeake, for Portland, Me. Bark Gen. Warren, Millinoket. Brig Peasia, (Br.) Schrs. Mary Porter, E. R. Bennett.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz.: Regulating Eighty-fourth-street from Eighth-avenue to Broadway; flagging and fencing vacant lots on Sixth-avenue, west side, fifty feet from Forty-first-street, and setting curb and gutter stones in Ninth-avenue from Fifty-fourth to Sixty-fourth streets; receiving-basin southeasterly corner of Clinton and Houston streets and laying cross-walk at Fifty-ninth-street and Broadway. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Eighty-fourth-street from Eighth-avenue to Broadway, both sides of Ninth and Tenth avenues from a point half-way distant between Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth streets, to a point half-way between Eighty-fourth and Eighty-fifth streets; both sides of Ninth-avenue, between Fifty-fourth and Sixtieth streets, and between Sixty-second and Sixty-fourth streets; west side of Sixth-avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets; east side of Clinton between Houston and Stanton streets, and southerly side of Fifty-ninth-street, from Eighth-avenue half way to Ninth-avenue; west side of Eighth-avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets and the Central Park.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 7, 1863. }

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For laying crosswalks at intersection of Broadway and Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets; also laying crosswalks at intersection of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street and Avenue A, First and Second avenues. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Broadway, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-eighth streets; both sides of Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets, from a point half-way between Broadway and Seventh-avenue, to a point half-way between Broadway and Eighth-avenue, both sides of Avenue A, First and Second avenues, from and to points half-way distant between One Hundred and Twenty-second-street and the street lying on either side thereof.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 8, 1863. }

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For laying crosswalks on Ninth-avenue, between Fifty-third and Sixty-third streets. The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Ninth-avenue, from Fifty-third to Sixty-fourth streets, and both sides of the intersecting streets, between Fifty-third and Sixty-fourth streets, from and to points distant half-way between the avenues and streets lying on either side of and immediately contiguous to said Ninth-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,

OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 10, 1863. }

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing by the name and firm of SCHAFER & BENECKE, in the City of New-York and San Francisco, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All parties having any claims against said firm, will please present them for immediate payment at our office, No. 51 Murray-st. C. A. BENECKE is authorized to sign for the firm in liquidation in the City of New-York, and SCHAFER BROS. will sign for said firm in San Francisco.

J. F. SCHAFER,
C. A. BENECKE.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1863.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership under the firm of SCHAFER & BROTHER, who will continue the business of the old firm at No. 51 Murray-st., New-York, and No. 513 Sacramento-st., San Francisco.

J. F. SCHAFER,
H. H. SCHAFER.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of TYLER, STONE & CO., is this day dissolved by the retirement of FREDERICK TYLER. The subscribers will liquidate the business of the late firm and continue the sale and shipment of coal in Philadelphia and New-York, under the same name and style as heretofore.

GEORGE F. TYLER,
C. NICHOLS BEACH,
WM. E. STONE.

No. 329 Walnut-st., Philadelphia; No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

Jan. 1, 1863.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of WOOD, WORTHINGTON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The name of the firm to be used only in liquidation.

A. J. WOOD,
S. WORTHINGTON,
PALMER TOWNSEND.

The oil and lard refining business carried on by the late firm, will be continued by the subscribers at No. 383 Washington-st.

WOOD & WORTHINGTON.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm of BURCHARD, WHITNEY & CO., having expired by its limitation, the concern is this day dissolved, Mr. ORVILLE STRONG retiring therefrom

GURDON BURCHARD,
GEORGE WHITNEY,
ORVILLE STRONG.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1862.

The undersigned have associated with them Mr. MANLY B. BOARDMAN, and will continue the Fancy Goods and Yankee Notion business as heretofore, under the firm of BURCHARD, WHITNEY & CO., at the old stand, No. 38 Cortlandt-st.

GURDON BURCHARD,
GEORGE WHITNEY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of WM. YOUNG & CO., is dissolved by its own limitation. The business will be settled by the undersigned, who have formed a copartnership for the purpose of continuing the Wholesale Clothing business under the same style of firm.

WM. YOUNG,
JOHN H. SIEGRIST,
EZRA Y. COMSTOCK.

NEW-YORK, Jan 1, 1863.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF TALLMADGE & MANLEY is dissolved by the death of Benjamin H. Tallmadge. The business will be continued by the surviving partners, under the style of GEO. MANLEY & CO.

GEORGE MANLEY,
WASHINGTON MANLEY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1863.

MARBLE MANTELS.—A LIBERAL DISCOUNT will be taken off for all orders received before the 1st of February, at A. KLABER'S Marble-yard, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CITIZENS' GAS-LIGHT CO., OF BROOKLYN,
No. 1 POST-OFFICE BUILDING, MONTAGUE-ST.
BROOKLYN, Dec. 29, 1862. }

THIRD DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable on and after the 15th of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th of January, inclusive. By order.

H. WARREN, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1863. }

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed until the 15th inst. By order

GEORGE HODGSDON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No 163 Bowery, Corner of Broome-st.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1863. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst.

T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 Wall-st., Bank of New-York building. A semi-annual Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. (free from Government tax) has this day been declared; payable on and after 10th inst.

JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1863.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1863. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the usual dividend of Five Per Cent., free from Government tax, from the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after the 15th inst. The Transfer Books will remain closed until the day of payment.

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 92 Broadway. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of (4) Four per cent., free of Government tax, payable at this office on demand.

THOMAS GREENLEAF.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1863.

157TH DIVIDEND—BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Board of Directors of the Bank of New-York have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½) upon the capital stock, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after the 2d day of January, 1863. The Transfer Books will be closed until the 2d of January.

WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1862. }

THIRTEENTH DIVIDEND.—AT A MEETING of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of Three and One Half (3½) per cent., free of Government tax, was declared payable to the Stockholders on and after the 8th day of January next, until which time the Transfer Books will be closed.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY AND FIRE MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, No. 50 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1863. }

SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT and Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

DANIEL D. GASSNER, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK.—A DIVIDEND, at the rate of Six per cent, (free from Government tax,) on deposits of $500 and under, and Five per cent. on amounts over $500, will be paid on or after WEDNESDAY, 21st of January. No. 1 3d-av.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.
Dec. 31, 1862.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 58 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., (free from Government Tax,) payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 92 Broadway, opposite Trinity Church,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1863. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on demand.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GUARDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1863. }

AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF THREE AND one-half (3½) per cent. will be paid to the Stockholders of this Company, on and after MONDAY, the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed the 12th inst. By order.

H. V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.

57TH DIVIDEND.—THE BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared their usual semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. out of the profits for the last six months, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after Jan. 2, 1863.

DEC 10, 1862. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

PHŒNIX BANK, New-York, Dec. 31, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half per cent., (3½) free from Government tax, payable to the Stockholders on and after Friday, January 2, 1863. By order of the Board,

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, Jan. 5, 1863. }

THIS COMPANY WILL PAY ITS STOCK HOLDERS on the 2d day of February next a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, at the office of the Treasurer in Buffalo.

HENRY L. LANSING, Treasurer.

GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 4 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1863. }

FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., (5 per cent.,) free from Government tax, payable on and after Monday, the 12th inst.

RUDOLPH GARRIGUE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 8 Wall-st., Jan. 7, 1863. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE Fire Insurance Company, No. 166 Broadway.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of Four (4) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1863.

JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1862.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1862. }

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. will be paid to the Stockholders of this Bank on MONDAY, the 5th of January, free from Government tax. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 110 Broadway, Metropolitan Bank Building,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1863. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on demand.

HENRY BEECKMAN, Secretary.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 102 Broadway.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1863.—Twenty-third Dividend.—The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual SEVEN PER CENT. Dividend, free of Government tax, payable on demand.

WM. A. BURTIS, JR., Secretary.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 237 BROADWAY, N. Y., Jan. 2, 1863. }

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) per Cent. (free from Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on demand.

WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE PACIFIC INSURANCE CO., No. 470 Broadway
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1863. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 8th inst.

T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst.

R. BAYLES, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE CO.,
No. 1 MONTGOMERY-ST., JERSEY CITY, Jan. 2, 1863. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.

J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

FIFTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE CO., JANUARY 3, 1863.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend 5 per cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand. By order,

WASHINGTON RITTER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Clinton Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., payable on demand.

JAMES B. AMES, JR., Sec.

PROPOSALS.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7, 1863. }

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until THURSDAY, the 15th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the delivery, in this city, of seven hundred Army Transportation wagons, and two hundred Ambulances, "Wheeling pattern." One-half of the wagons to be completed and ready for delivery on or before the 1st of February, and the balance on or before the 15th of February next. All of the Ambulances to be completed and ready for delivery on or before the 1st of Feburary. The Wagons and Ambulances to be made according to specifications for the same, to be seen at this office, and subject to inspection. The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high. (Signed) G. H. CROSMAN,

Deputy Quartermaster-General.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN ANDERSON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at her residence, No. 84 Carll-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated July 22, 1862.

SARAH H. ANDERSON, Administratrix.

jy26-law 6mS*

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MARINE SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, at 6 o'clock, at the United States Hotel, corner of Fulton and Water sts. Punctual attendance of members is requested.

JOSEPH TINKHAM, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT. CALIFORNIA COUNTY BONDS.

We offer for sale $25,000 7-per cent. bonds of the County of Santa Clara, and $25,000 of the County of San Mateo, California, being part of a late issue authorized by an act of the Legislature, and a vote of the people for a subscription of the Capital Stock of the San Francisco and San Jose Railroad Company, of which stock $200,000 was taken by Santa Clara County, and $100,000 by San Mateo County. The coupons are payable semi-annually, May and November, (and, probably in gold,) and the principal in [illegible]. These two counties lie next adjacent San Francisco, on the Bay, and are in a highly prosperous condition. By the report of the Treasurer of Santa Clara, April, 1862, the indebtedness of the County beyond these bonds was but $21,000, (and the taxable property in 1859 was $5,200,000,) making a total indebtedness when these are all issued, of $221,000. The Treasurer has in hand funds to pay coupons for the present year.

San Mateo County, with the exception of these bonds, is entirely free of debt, and had $1,500,000 taxable property in 1859. By an act of the Legislature, a special tax is levied to meet the interest, and for the *Sinking Fund* to liquidate the bonds at maturity.

W. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

WANTED.

People's Ins. Co. Stock.
Germania Ins. Co. Stock.
Home Ins Co. Stock.
Grocers' Ins. Co. Stock.
Stuyvesant Ins. Co. Stock.
Greenwich Ins. Co. Stock.
Lorillard Ins Co. Stock.
Lamar Ins. Co. Stock.
Excelsior Ins. Co. Stock.
Astor Ins. Co. Stock.
Eagle Ins. Co. Stock.
Citizens' Gas Light Co. Stk.
Chic. & N. W. R. Co. Stock.
Brooklyn Cen. R. Co. Stock.
Chemung R. Co. Stock.
Manhattan Ins. Co. Stock.
Equitable Ins. Co. Stock.
Security Ins. Co. Stock.
Williamsburgh City Insurance Company Stock.
Peter Cooper Ins. Co. Stock.
Jefferson Ins. Co. Stock.
Howard Ins. Co. Stock.
San Francisco City 6 ℔ cent. Bonds.

By ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
No. 52 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.

Sacramento Valley 10 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds.

San Francisco City and County 7 per cent. Bonds—both payable semi-annually, and in coin.

Sacramento, Placer and Nevada 10 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, interest payable semi-annually in this City. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS,

Jan. 5, 1863. No. 47 Exchange-place.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, RECEIVER IN the action of Morris Ketchum *vs.* The Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad Company and Others, pending in the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Perry and State of Ohio, hereby gives notice to the holders of the past due coupons on the bonds issued by said Company, and secured by a mortgage to said Morris Ketchum, that at the October Term, A. D. 1862, of said Court, an order was entered in the above-named action, requiring the holders of said past due coupons on said bonds to present the same to said Receiver, with evidence of their being held *bona fide*, on or before the 1st day of February next, and that on such presentation said Receiver shall hear and determine all questions as to the validity of the coupons so presented as claims against the Trust Fund in said action, and that he shall report his decision thereon, and the evidence on which the same is founded, to the next Term of said Court; and further, that all coupons then past due which shall not be presented to said Receiver within the time aforesaid, shall be barred, and precluded from participating in the Trust Fund in said case.

And the undersigned further gives notice that he will attend at his office, in the City of Portsmouth, in the State of Ohio, from the date hereof until, and including said 1st day of February, for the purpose of hearing and determining all questions touching the validity of all coupons of the class aforesaid that may be presented to him under said order.

Dated this 5th day of December, 1862.

J. W. WEBB, Receiver.

PROPOSALS FOR $175,000 LOAN TO THE COUNTY OF RAMSAY, STATE OF MINNESOTA.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the office of P. M. MYERS & CO., New-York City, until SATURDAY, Jan 10, 1863, for the whole or part of $175,000 ten years' 7 per cent. Bonds of Ramsay County, Minnesota.

These Bonds are issued in pursuance of an act of the Legislature—(passed Sept. 26, 1862)—to fund the indebtedness of the county, and a *special tax* has been levied to pay the interest, and to create a sinking fund for the redemption of the principal.

The Bonds will be issued in sums of $1,000 each, with interest coupons attached, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, where the principal also will be paid.

Proposals should be indorsed "Bids for Ramsay County Loan," and addressed to the undersigned, care of Messrs. P. M. Myers & Co., to whom application may be made for further information in regard to the resources and finances of the county.

HENRY HALE,
Commissioner for Ramsay County.

FOR SALE—AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE.

U. S.
1881 6 per cent. Bonds.
1871 5 per cent. Bonds.
1874 5 per cent. Bonds.
5:20 6 per cent. Bonds.
7:30 6 per cent. Treasury Notes.
1 year 6 per cent. Certificates.
Demand Notes for duties,

AND
AMERICAN GOLD,
BY
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS.
No. 34 Wall-st.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 48 WALL, CORNER OF WILLIAM ST., Jan. 5, 1863. }

TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of an agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at their office, No. 48 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest, fifteen of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds, numbered from 106 to 120 inclusive; and that from and after the 5th day of February, 1863, interest on said bonds will cease by the terms of said agreement.

JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 24, 1862. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan 14, 1863.

The transfer books will be closed from the 3d to the 15th of January.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

THE METALLIC CAR SPRING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 54 WILLIAM-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1863. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVEN trustees of the Metallic Car Spring Company of New-York will be held at the office of the Company on SATURDAY, Jan. 17, inst., at 12 o'clock M. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order.

RICHARD VOSE, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1863. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Office, No. 433 Broadway, on MONDAY, Jan. 19.

Poll will open at 12 and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

AN ELECTION OF FIVE TRUSTEES of the New-York Balance Dock Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. on the second WEDNESDAY of January next.

JAS. B. NICHOLSON, Secretary.

Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 10 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1862. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at this Office, on MONDAY, the 12th day of January next. The polls will be open between the hours of 12 M and 1 P. M.

ALEX. WILEY, JR., Sec'y.

OFFICE BREVOORT INSURANCE CO., No. 70 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1862. }

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company, to fill the places of those whose term of service will then expire, will be held at its office, No. 70 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1863, between the hours of 12 o'clock M., and 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No 8 WALL-ST. }

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company for the ensuing year will be held at their office, on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.

W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD.—The Coupons due 1st of January, 1863, from Bonds of the State of Missouri, issued to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, will be paid—less Government tax of Three Per Cent.—upon presentation of same at Bank of Commerce in New-York.

JAN. 6, 1863. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Dec. 31, 1862. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held on THURSDAY Jan. 13, 1863, at the banking-house.

Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.
No. 53 Exchange-place.

MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY, the 12th instant. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

R. BAYLES, Cashier.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA Railroad Company Bonds, due Nov. 15, 1863, will be redeemed at 102 per cent., and accrued interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for four Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's office, in Dubuque, on MONDAY, Feb. [illegible]

JAMES [illegible]NLAY, Secretary.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS IN ALL INCORPORATED CITY COMPANIES.—Bought and sold for investment. JOHN B. MURRAY,

No. 39 Nassau-st., corner Liberty-st.

SHINPLASTERS.—[illegible] NOTES OF the cities of Albany, Troy, Poughkeepsie, Newburgh and Rondout bought by MA[illegible]ON & ROBINSON, brokers, No. 163 Fulton-st., opposite St. Paul's Church. The highest rates paid for specie.

MEDICAL.

NATURE'S REMEDY.

Of the thousand compounds presented to the public during the past forty years, it is safe to affirm that none of them can in truth be compared with the INFALLIBLE for uniformly good results! In a retrospective view of an extensive practice of near half a century, in which thousands have been cured, it is difficult to find a single case of "gonorrhea" that has not been extirpated promptly by the INFALLIBLE.

Remedies in use for the cure of this disease almost invariable produce "stricture," which is a hundred fold worse than the original infirmity!

Young men, do not patronize quack doctors or quack medicines! Avoid them as you would life-long suffering. Take the INFALLIBLE only, follow the instructions, and a cure is certain, with no injurious effects.

Sold by H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row, opposite the Astor House; and S. CAMPBELL, corner 8th and 28th-sts. Price $1 50 per jar. Sent by express on receipt of price. Address Sole Agent for the United States,
J. S. BAKER, No. 429 Broadway.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a three-cent stamp.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In [illegible] years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. [illegible] and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis, the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the old place.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE OR INVIGORATING E[illegible], and Dr. Powers' Radical Pills or Physical Regenerator. Young man! Are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence and Radical Pills [illegible] the very worst cases, while innocent of anything deleterious, and are warranted a never-failing cure. Prepared and sold by WALTER POWERS, M.D., No. 12 Laight-st., New-York. Afflicted, try them! They will certainly cure. Send for circular; first, read it carefully and then you will send for the remedies.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. [illegible], New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, [illegible] Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FE[illegible]THEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing [illegible]00 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LACROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DON'T BE A FOOL!—PAY NO MORE MONEY to Advertising quacks, but go to a respectable place and buy a standard work. Trall & Jackson's PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, which contains FULL DIRECTIONS for the LASTING CURE of EVERY kind of sexual disease or weakness. $3. Sold in New-York City, by O. S. [illegible]LT, No. 36 Walker-st., and also by Sinclair Tousey, Henry Dexter, and all enterprising booksellers.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid—and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of them, up to every trick to rob Dr. HUNTER of his reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in [illegible].

HAMMOND ON DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS, SEMINAL, URINARY and SEXUAL SYSTEMS.—New and reliable treatment. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy and Surgery in the Sy[illegible] Medical College, New-York, author of "Medical [illegible] for the Million," &c. Price $1, mailed. [illegible], Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in this specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN [illegible]. The only genuine baths in the United States, at [illegible] Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for [illegible] rheumatism, neuralgic affections, &c. Given by Dr A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE "PRIVATE TREATISE," &c., No. 134 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Those who apply in the earlier stages will be surprised at the [illegible] and rapidity of the cure.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole skill of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the city that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES

have proved, from the most ample experience, an ENTIRE SUCCESS—Simple, Prompt, Efficient and Reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use. They have received the highest praise from the Profession, the Press and the People, and will always render satisfaction.

No.		Price of Single Boxes—Cents.
1.	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation	25
2.	" Worm Fever, Worm Colic, &c	25
3.	" Colic, Teething, Crying of Infants	25
4.	" Diarrhea of Children or Adults	25
5.	" Dysentery, Bloody Flux, Colic	25
6.	" Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea	25
7.	" Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis	25
8.	" Toothache, Faceache, Neuralgia	25
9.	" Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo	25
10.	" Dyspepsia, Weak or Bilious Stomach	25
11.	" Suppressed, Scanty, or Painful Periods	25
12.	" Leucorrhea or Whites, Profuse Periods	25
13.	" Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing	25
14.	" Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Erysipelas	25
15.	" Rheumatism, and Rheumatic Pains	25
16.	" Fever and Ague, Chill Agues	50
17.	" Piles, Internal or Blind or Bleeding	50
18.	" Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes	50
19.	" Catarrh, Acute, Chronic, Dry or Flowing	50
20.	" Whooping Cough	50
21.	" Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult Breathing	50
22.	" Ear Discharges and Impaired Hearing	50
23.	" Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
24.	" General Debility or Nervous Weakness	50
25.	" Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations	50
26.	" Sea Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27.	" Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi	50
28.	" Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Nervous Debility	1 00
29.	" Sore Mouth, or Canker of adults or children	50
30.	" Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed	50
31.	" Painful Periods, Pressure or Spasms	50
32.	" Suffering at Change of Life, Flushes	1 00
33.	" Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, St. Viti	1 00

PRICE.

Case of Thirty-five vials, in morocco case, and Book, complete	$6 00
Case of Twenty-eight large vials, in morocco, and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco, and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case, and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes, (Nos 1 to 15,) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1.

☞ These REMEDIES, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address
DR. F. HUMPHREYS,
Office and depot No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

DR HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office as above for all forms of disease.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA, GRACE, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 14.
AFRICA, LOTT, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 21.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wed'y, Jan. 28.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$165
Second Cabin Passage	100

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$140
Second Cabin Passage	80

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer BOHEMIAN, Capt. BORLAND, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next SATURDAY, Jan. [illegible]

Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $[illegible]0 and $8[illegible]; Steerage found with good provisions, $[illegible]. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The new and splendid U. S. Mail side-wheel steamship EAGLE, RICHARD ADAMS, U. S. Navy, Commander, Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.
No Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE,
Apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The U. S. Mail steamship MARION, Capt. J. JOHNSON, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 1[illegible], at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for New-Orleans direct. No bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 10, at 12 o'clock noon.
No freight received nor bills of lading signed after Friday.
For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

TAPSCOTT'S PASSAGE AND EXCHANGE OFFICE.
NO. 86 SOUTH-ST.

For drafts on England, Ireland, &c., or Passage to and from Liverpool and London, at the lowest rate, apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

GLASGOW	Saturday	Jan. 10
CITY OF WASHINGTON	Saturday	Jan. 17
CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday	Jan. 24

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$[illegible]	Steerage	$40
First cabin to London	[illegible]5	Steerage to London	43
First cabin to Paris	11[illegible]	Steerage to Paris	48
First cabin to Hamburg	110	Steerage to Hamburg	45

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown First Cabin, $100, $110, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $50. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR NEWBERN, N. C., AND PORT ROYAL, S. C.—The Adams Express Company's steamship AUGUSTA DINSMORE, Capt. A. M. SMITH, will leave Pier No. [illegible], North River, on SATURDAY, 1[illegible]th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for Newbern and Port Royal, landing passengers and freight destined for Newbern, at Beaufort, N. C. Invoices of goods to be forwarded by this ship must be sworn to at the Custom house, and permits obtained in conformity to the requirements of the Circulars of the Secretary of the Treasury. Bills of lading may be had at the Company's office, No. 59 Broadway. None others will be signed. For freight or passage, apply as above, to ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 Broadway.

P. S.—The steamship MARY SANFORD will succeed the AUGUSTA DINSMORE, and leave New-York about the 20th inst.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on SATURDAY, JAN. [illegible], AT 12 O'CLOCK M., FOR BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON, taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates: For the first cabin, $135; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.
For freight or passage, apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on TUESDAY, Dec. 9, and TUESDAY, Jan. 6, 1863.

Passage money to Nassau	$50 00
Passage money to Havana	70 00

For Freight or Passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

KENT'S
EAST INDIA COFFEE.
GENERAL DEPOT REMOVED TO
NO. 154 READE-STREET,
Opposite Stuart's Sugar Refinery.
WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR LONG ISLAND.
BOWDEN & CO.,
NO 100 FULTON-ST.,
BROOKLYN.
GROCERS AND DEALERS SUPPLIED
ON
LIBERAL TERMS

REV. THOS. MARSDEN.—TESTIMONIAL OF RESPECT.—Rochester-av. Mission Church, Brooklyn.—On Tuesday evening, Jan 6, after a pleasant tea-meeting, at which every delicacy was bountifully provided by the ladies, ROBT. KING, Esq., took the Chair, and, in a feeling speech, stated the occasion of their coming together. He then called upon J. H. WANSTALL, Esq., who, after a neat speech, read the following address:
BROOKLYN, Jan. 6, 1863.

To Rev. Thos. Marsden, late Pastor of the Rochester-avenue Mission Church:

DEAR BROTHER: Remembering with sincere gratitude, the privileges we have enjoyed during the past year, through your ministry, and the zeal which you have manifested in promoting the cause of Christianity and the spread of the Gospel in this neighborhood, we unite in tendering to you this humble gift, as an expression of the high esteem and affection we bear toward you—assuring you that we duly appreciate that magnanimity of character, consistent deportment and firmness of principle, which has been so worthily exemplified in your conduct during your ministry in this place. Your retiring from this field of labor produces in all of us feelings of regret. We trust, however, that the Great Disposer of all events will guide you in your future career of usefulness, and that you may ever be enabled to promulgate those truths, which you have so earnestly, faithfully, and with so much ability endeavored to inculcate on us. Accept, then, this small tribute of our gratitude, with our warmest thanks and best wishes for your temporal and spiritual good, feeling assured that He who acknowledgeth a cup of cold water offered in His name, will recompense you for the sacrifices you have made, and labors performed in this portion of His vineyard. Signed in behalf of the Congregation of the Rochester-av. Mission Church: John H. Wanstall, Robert King, Allen Moore, Thomas Ennis, John Smith, Geo. Evans. Mr. Wanstall then presented the address and a copy of "Barnes Notes," beautifully bound in calf. Rev. THOS. MARSDEN, in affectionate language, returned thanks. After which ALLEN MOORE, Esq., on behalf of the ladies, in an appropriate speech, presented to Miss JANE ELIZA MARSDEN, a copy of "The Poets of the Nineteenth Century," elegantly bound in morocco, for her musical services. Mr. MARSDEN returned thanks for his daughter, and, after singing and prayer, bid them an affectionate farewell.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LAST MATINEE.

Director — J. GRAU
TO-DAY, SATURDAY, Jan. 10, at 1 o'clock.
GRAND GALA AND COMBINATION MATINEE.
THE LAST FOR THE PRESENT

Mr. Grau, having determined to make the Matinées more attractive than usual, announces the following extraordinary performance:—The entire Opera of IL POLIUTO, (THE MARTYR,) when Miss KELLOGG will appear for the second time in the celebrated rôle of Paolina.
MACCAFERRI in the rôle of Pollutus.
AMODIO....Severo|BARILI.... Callisteno
Ximenes....Nearcho|Locatelli....Felice|Perni....Cleo
Miss Kellogg will sing during the first act, the brilliant cabaletta composed by Sig. Muzio for Mme. Cortesi.
And the first act of LA TRAVIATA,
MLLE. CORDIER....as....VIOLETTA, a rôle in which she has achieved such extraordinary success
SIGNOR MACCAFERRI....as....ALFREDO.
Conductor and Musical Director....SIGNOR MUZIO
ADMISSION TO ALL PARTS, ONE DOLLAR.
Tickets can now be obtained at the usual ticket offices.
Doors open at 12—to commence at 1 o'clock.

GERMAN OPERA—NO. 485 BROADWAY.

Director — Carl Anschutz.
LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 10.
FIDELIO.
Grand Opera in 3 acts by Beethoven. The Arion has kindly consented to assist in the grand choruses.
Admission: Secured seats, 75 cents; Parquet and First Tier, 50 cents; Second Tier, 25 cents.

BROOKLYN ARENA.

Lessee and Manager — S. Q. STOKES
Raymond-st., between Fulton and De Kalb avs.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
CHILDREN'S DAY!
TWO MAGNIFICENT ENTERTAINMENTS.
Acrobatic Poses; Athletic Feats; Aerial Sports; L'Echelle Perilleuse; Superb Horsemanship,
BY ALL THE GREAT RIDERS AND VAULTERS.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.

Season Tickets for a Gentleman and Two Ladies	$10 00
Single Tickets for a Gentleman	5 00
Ladies' Tickets	2 50
Minors under 15 years of age	3 00

Apply at the Principal Office, No. 474 Broadway, and at the Pond, 58th-st. and 5th-av.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
FALL ARRANGEMENT.

On and after 1[illegible]th October, 1862, leave James' Slip Ferry or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.
Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10; 1, 3.45, 5, 6.
Way-stations are Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, New town and Fashion Course Dépôt.
Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.

P. S.—A special extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10½, and New-York at 11 P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 18[illegible].
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Dépôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 21, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.
On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 8½ A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:36 P. M.
On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4.15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9.52 A. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st.
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
9 A. M.—Mail, daily, for Otisville.
12.15 P. M.—Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis.
3.30 P. M.—Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and Warwick
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. Train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk
6 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7.22, 10.27 A. M., and 3 37 and 5 22 P. M. (Sundays included.)
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILroad.—On and after Monday, Dec. 22, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at [illegible] M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 9.15 A. M. and 4.20 P. M.; for Piermont 12.15 P. M. and 6.05 P. M.; on Mondays 4.45 P. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26, East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also, the shore line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken and received on the wharf all day, and way-bill to all stations on Housatonic Railroad, at contract prices.
GEORGE W. CORLIES, Agent

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A CHEMIST OF STANDING HAS INVENTed entirely new and cheap methods of preparing green timber for ships, oil barrels, and many other purposes, which rapidly and effectually season it, fireproof it, preserve it from rot and the destructive action of the air and of iron, render it permanently flexible, tough, and less penetrable by projectiles and impenetrable by petroleum and other oils, the materials used having themselves a preservative action on iron. These highly important inventions are secured, and competent parties are wanted to introduce them here and abroad. None but *bona fide* capitalists, desirous to invest when satisfied, need apply. Address B. W., Locked Box No. 30, Washington, D. C.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms, or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y.
W. DUNNING.

FOR SALE, AT PROVIDENCE, R. I., ON account of departure for Europe a hairdressing and fancy goods establishment, containing bathing rooms, and situated in the best part of the City. A very profitable business has been done here for several years. Address EUGENE CHABASSOL, No. 130 Westminster-st., Providence R. I.

PARTNER WANTED.—A SMART, ENERgetic man, with some capital, to take an interest in an established produce commission house, one to take charge of office and books. Must furnish first-class reference as to character, business qualities, &c. Address, appointing interview, S. W. S., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

COAL, &C.

REMOVAL.—GEORGE WRIGHT & CO., OF LIVerpool, shippers of the best varieties of GAS AND HOUSE CANNEL AND COALS, would call the attention of Gaslight companies and dealers in Coal to the removal of their office, in New-York, from No. 4 Irving-place (Manhattan Gaslight Company's Building) to No. 37 Pine-st.

Orders for Coals filled with care and shipped at lowest possible rates of freight. Also, Coals for sale to arrive.

REFERENCES.
Messrs Van Wart, Son & Co., Birmingham.
Messrs Moses Taylor & Co., New-York.
Messrs. Schieffelin, Bros. & Co., New-York.
Messrs. Booth & Tuttle, New-York.
Messrs. E. Corning & Co., Albany.
Messrs. Martin & Smith, Philadelphia.
Manhattan Gaslight Company, New-York, and to other Gaslight companies throughout the United States and Canada.
H. L. PARMELE,
Agent for Geo. Wright & Co., No. 37 Pine-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES

FIVE VALUABLE HORSES FOR SALE.—One white (Billy Button) flagtail; rapid traveller; makes up well; 15 hands high; is perfectly kind, and would make an excellent horse for a Doctor's use. Price, $375. One black horse, (Bill) 16 hands high, flagtail carries himself splendidly; clean, handsome traveller; would make an enviable coupé horse; sound and reliable. Price, $125. Also, a black colt, coming 5 years; he is a young horse of great promise, sound and gentle. Price, $165. Also, a very superb pair of iron grays, nearly 17 hands high, well matched, of elegant action, sound and well broke, manes and tails flowing, and silver tipped. Price, $500.
Address Box No. 3,329, Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE—A SIX-SEATED SLEIGH, AS GOOD as new, with robes and bells, built to order in the best manner, running light, and stylish; price moderate. Apply at TILTON'S carriage warerooms, No. 412 Broadway, near Canal-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

SOMETHING NEW FOR LADIES TO DO.—WILL PAY SPLENDIDLY. Call on or address, inclosing postage stamp, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway. Office hours, from 1 to 5 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Open at 7½. Begins uniformly at 8. Over before 11.
TO-NIGHT, (Saturday,)
The very exciting dramatic drama,
PAULINE,
With new scenery by Isherwood.

Horace de Beauvai, his original character	Mr. Lester Wallack
Henri	Mr. Browne
Max	Mr. Floyd
Lucien de Nerval	Mr. Reynolds
Leon de Beauchamp	Mr. Norton
Matthias	Mr. Parkes
Zucara	Mr. Young
Cyril	Mr. Parsloe
Notary	Mr. Pope
Giuillaume	Mr. Turner
Pauline	Mrs. Hoey
Mme. de Nerval	Mrs. John Sefton
Gabrielle	Miss Madeline Henriques
Harriet	Miss Mary Barrett
Hostess	Mrs. Reeves
Babette	Miss Green

The Orchestra under the direction of Mr. Stoepel.
MONDAY—Sixth time, THE INVISIBLE HUSBAND.
TUESDAY—Fifth time this season, LOVE AND MONEY.
WEDNESDAY, 14th inst., and FRIDAY, 16th inst., in consequence of its great success, the sensation drama of PAULINE.
THURSDAY—A BACHELOR OF ARTS.
SATURDAY, 17th—First time for thirty years in this City, the fine Comedy of THE PROVOKED HUSBAND.
Box book open for any of the above evenings.
In preparation—SECRETS WORTH KNOWING.
To be repeated—"Central Park," "Money," "Bosom Friends," "The School for Scandal," "Road to Ruin," "A Bold Stroke for a Husband," and "The Irish Heiress."

WINTER GARDEN.

FAREWELL,
FAREWELL,
AND POSITIVELY
LAST NIGHT
Of those charming New-York favorites
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
On THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, the 10th,
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
With a grateful sense of that generous kindness which has carried their engagement to so brilliant a close, and crowned it with a success unparalleled in New-York, will bid farewell to their friends and the public in
FOUR FAVORITE PIECES.
FOUR FAVORITE PIECES.
in all of which they will appear.
1.—BASHFUL IRISHMAN.
2.—CONNECTICUT COURTSHIP.
3.—PHELIM O'DONNELL.
(For the first time this engagement.)
4.—IRISH LION.
(For the first time this engagement.)
On MONDAY, the 12th, the
BRILLIANT AND BEAUTIFUL CUBAS,
and also the popular and distinguished character actor,
MR. C. W. COULDOCK,
will appear. The latter in the domestic drama of
THE CHIMNEY CORNER.
The former in the popular military spectacle of
THE FRENCH SPY.

BANVARD'S GREAT PANORAMA OF THE WAR AND THE MISSISSIPPI will be exhibited THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and EVENING at 7¾, in the NEW HALL OF ART, No. 652 Broadway. Tickets 25 cents, children 15 cents.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—LAND VS. GREENBACKS.—THE safest deposit for greenbacks is in an earth bank. Very desirable property for sale, with a fine large residence, with a variety of land, in quantities of from 1 to 20 acres, located conveniently for those doing business in New-York, and very desirable. Portions of the above may be exchanged for City property. Inquire of JOHN STEVENS, Mount Vernon, New-York.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE GREENWICH-STREET PROPERTY TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—The three four story stores Nos. 191, 193 and 195 Greenwich-st., between Fulton and Dey sts., comprising a front of 56 feet by 83 deep. Apply to WM. DE KLYN, No. 105 Greenwich-av., or J. F. TYSEN, No. 4 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—THE NEW and elegant brown-stone house on the southeast corner of Lexington-av. and 39th-st., in fine order, lot 4x80. Also, vacant lot on 3[illegible]th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., 25 by about 80 feet. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A FINE HOUSE AND TWO LOTS FOR SALE, VERY LOW—Elevated location, near a ferry, in Brooklyn; good neighborhood; modern improvements; in good order, and terms easy. A bargain will be given.
SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No 82 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—MURRAY HILL—A NEW FIRST class four-story brown stone front house, rosewood doors, black walnut dining-room and stairs; house 25x65, in replete order. Inquire on the premises, No. 23 East 36th-st., of D. ROBINS.

FOR SALE—THAT VERY SUPERIOR FOUR-story brown-stone house, No. 60 East 49th-st., fronting on Columbia College lawn; parlors, stairs and basement all finished in black walnut; house 20x53; very superior in every respect. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE MODERN-built and pleasantly located three-story house No. 54 South 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.; will be sold low, and a good portion allowed on mortgage. Immediate possession. Inquire of A. JOURNEAY, No. 373 Broadway.

FOR SALE VERY LOW—TWO NEW THREE-story brick dwellings, with modern improvements, north side of Lefferts st., being one short block from Atlantic and Fulton avs, Brooklyn. Location very desirable. Terms easy. H. A. SPAFARD, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York, or No. 317 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

HOMES FOR SALE.—NEW-JERSEY LANDS, in large or small tracts; also, garden or fruit farms, and cranberry lands—1 to 20 acres each; payable, $1 a week. Also village lots, $10. Send stamp for a circular to B. FRANKLIN CLARK, No. 90 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF 1[illegible]th-av. and 58th-st., four very fine lots. One-half can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of JOHN C. SARES, No. 60 East 49th st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME COTTAGE AND grounds, Gates-av., Brooklyn. Inquire of H. A. SPAFARD, No. 18 Wall-st., between 12 and 1 P. M., for particulars.

VILLAGE PROPERTY AT MINEOLA, L. I., consisting of 3 houses, shop with engine, etc., worth about $10,000, to sell or exchange for farm land near Dixon, Ill. S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE PROPERTY ON CLINTON-av., Brooklyn, new house, stable and garden. Address LEWIS BEACH, No. 91 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF ELIZABETH, N. J.—One of the best located and desirable residences in the city; double house, nearly new, in perfect order, containing 17 rooms, with modern improvements, about five acres of ground, well improved with a great variety of shrubbery and fruit trees, an excellent garden, &c. Located within 1 or 10 minutes' walk from railroad dépôt. For particulars, inquire of E. T. FARR, No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York, Room No. 6.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN THE village of Hackensack, N. J., within a few minutes' walk of the railroad dépôt. The lot is [illegible], house two-story frame, [illegible] feet, with an extension, also two story, [illegible] feet, and kitchen [illegible] feet. For terms, apply to E. [illegible]ARLE, Hackensack, N. J.; or O. S. QUACKENBUSH, No. [illegible] Greenwich-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—AN ELEGANT country seat of about 2[illegible] acres, near Poughkeepsie, with handsome buildings, grounds well laid out; abundance of choice fruit, &c., &c., would be exchanged for a dwelling in a fashionable location in this City, worth from $2[illegible],000 to $3[illegible],000, and the difference adjusted in cash. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT WANTED—FROM 3 TO 5 acres, with good house, either in Orange, New-Jersey, or on the Hudson River, within one hour and a half of New-York; price not over $12,000; cash will be paid. Address Post-office Box No. 3,230, with price and full particulars.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FARMS.

FOR SALE.—A FINE STOCK FARM OF 300 acres, on stage route west of Newburgh. Has excellent farm buildings, plenty of fruit, good soil, &c. Would exchange in part. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LEASE—THAT VALUABLE PROPERTY AT the northeast corner of Broadway and Union-square, known as No. 860 Broadway and No. 26 Union-square, north, formerly the residence of Henry Parish, deceased, being 42 feet on Broadway, 83 feet on the square, running through to 18th-st., on the easterly side 184 feet, the westerly line being irregular. Applications to be addressed only to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., where a map of the property and the plans of the house can be seen and permits obtained.
DANIEL PARISH.

TO LET.—A THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING house, in Essex-street, in Jersey City, with or without furniture, and within a few minutes' walk of the ferry. Possession given immediately. Terms moderate. Apply at the office of NATHANIEL B. HOXIE, No. 18 William-st., or to DAVID GOULD, No. 88 Essex-st., Jersey City.

WANTED TO LET BY THE YEAR, OR for the term of six years, a commodious church edifice, in good repair, in 50th-st., between 8th-av. and Broadway. Inquire of J. F. CHAMBERLAIN, Esq., No. 42 8th-av.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—JOHN STREET—Stores Nos. 104 and 106, fronting Cliff, Maiden Lane; Store No. 38, near Liberty, Staten Island—Forty acres on South-side. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, 170 William-street.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR LOFTS OF store No. 91 Warren-st., corner of Greenwich. Possession Feb. 1. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x18 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A SMALL FIRST LOFT, OR PART of a loft, suitable for salesroom for Yankee notions, between Park-place and Canal-st., not more than one block from Broadway. Address MANUFACTURER, Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

Open at 7, commence at 7½ o'clock, over at 10 o'clock.
FIRST WEEK OF THE ENGAGEMENT
Of the dashing Comedienne,
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
THE QUEEN OF COMEDY AND SONG,
Last night of
JENNY LIND
AND
THE INVINCIBLES,
which have been nightly received with
SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER AND APPLAUSE
SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER AND APPLAUSE
SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER AND APPLAUSE
FROM
FULL AND FASHIONABLE AUDIENCES.

The management respectfully informs the public that these highly popular plays must certainly give place to others after to night, in order that they may have an opportunity of witnessing the great comic talents of this DISTINGUISHED ARTISTE in other of her popular rôles.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 10,
The Operatic Bagatelle,
JENNY LIND.
Jenny Leatherlungs, (alias Jenny Lind,) — Mrs. JOHN WOOD
with her celebrated imitations of Brignoli, Amodio, Grisi, and Patti.
And the comic musical burletta of the
THE INVINCIBLES.
Victoire — Mrs. JOHN WOOD
With the songs, "Fall Not in Love," "I'll Speak My Mind," and "When First I Heard the Tambour Rattle."
THE INVINCIBLES, by the ladies of the Company, will execute
MILITARY MARCHES and MANUAL EXERCISES,
After the most approved tactics.
NOTICE.
The Comic Drama, in three acts, by Planche, Entitled the
PRIDE OF THE MARKET,
will be produced on MONDAY, Jan. 12.
Mrs. JOHN WOOD as MANTON.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager — WM. WHEATLEY
POSITIVELY LAST FOUR NIGHTS,
SATURDAY, MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY,
of the
SUPERBLY SCENIC
And Romantic Spectacular Drama,
FAUST AND MARGUERITE.
MR. J. B. ROBERTS AS MEPHISTOPHILES

Faust	Mr. L. R. Shewell	Valentine	Mr. J. Lanergan
Brander	Mr. A. W. Fenno	Seibel	Mr. E. Lamb
Marguerite	Miss Emily Thorne		
Martha	Miss Mary Wells	Helene	Mrs. Mark Smith

THE SCENERY ENTIRELY NEW, BY J. H. SELWYN.
NEW DRESSES, BY MONS. PHILLIPE AND ASSISTANTS.
NEW APPOINTMENTS, BY GEO. W. LETZINGER.
NOVEL MECHANICAL EFFECTS, BY RUNYON & DEMILT,
AND A
FULL AND EFFICIENT CHORUS,
under the direction of
HARVEY B. DODWORTH.
Doors open at 7; to commence a quarter before 8 o'clock.
With the exception of the Press, no free list.

PARLOR OR LIGHT GYMNASTICS FOR ladies and children, with music and new apparatus. Private and select classes at BRADY'S Gymnasium, No. 20 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.,) on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 1½ o'clock.
ABNER L. BRADY.

INSTRUCTION.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL,
YONKERS, N. Y.
For making boys intelligent, healthy Christian MEN.
Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st., and No. 574 Broadway.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER RECEIVES young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses, and by eminent professors from New-York. The Winter session consisting of fourteen weeks, commences on Monday the 12th of January.

REFERENCES.
Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn.
Rev. John Lord, Stamford, Conn.
Rev. Graeff Barton, of the Free Academy, New-York.
Ex-Gov. Hawley, Stamford, Conn.
Ex-Gov. Minor, Stamford, Conn.
Capt. W. Skiddy, Stamford, Conn.
Theodore Davenport, Esq., Stamford, Conn.
John Ferguson, Esq., Stamford, Conn.
O. Hoyt, Esq., Stamford, Conn.
Francis Skiddy, Esq., New-York.
George Quintard, Esq., New-York.
G. Heineken, Esq., New-York.
E. Quintard, Esq., New-York.
C. P. Fischer, Esq., New-York, &c., &c.

For terms, &c., apply to the Principal.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, STAMFORD, CONN.—The Winter Term opens on the 5th of January. The Spring Term on the 1st of April. Terms—For board and tuition in the English, Latin, French and German languages, vocal music and drawing, $250 per year; pupils under thirteen, $225. No extra charges except for music, painting, books and stationery.

For circulars, containing Course of Study, names of teachers and professors, &c., apply to the Principal, or to Dr. WEISSE, No. 30 West 1[illegible]th-st., New-York.

$6,000 WILL PURCHASE A LARGE and elegant Boarding and Day School property, worth nearly double the amount, located in Goshen, N. Y., distant from the City two and a half hours by New York and Erie Railroad. Three fine pianos and school furniture for a hundred pupils, with household furniture, will be sold if desired. Reliable boarding and day patronage sufficient to fill the school in the immediate vicinity. For full particulars address, for two weeks,
D. L. TOWLE, Goshen, N. Y.

PAINE'S MERCANTILE COLLEGES (established 1849) are continuously open, day and evening, for commercial instruction. Mr. WILSON, late English Professor at Military Academy, New-Hamburgh, has been engaged as Teacher of Book-keeping, Mathematics, French, &c., at No. 62 Bowery, New-York. Brooklyn Rooms, No. 285 Fulton st.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY—Eagleswood, (Perth Amboy,) N. J. Access by Staten Island Ferry and Railroad at 7 and 9 A. M.; and 1, 3 and 5 P. M. Catalogues and full information of MARCUS SPRING, Eagleswood, Perth Amboy, N. J., and No. 27 Park-place, or MASON BROS., Mercer-st., New-York.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., Washington-square, (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils (day and boarding), of all ages, for business or college. For terms, address G. W. CLARKE, No. 218 4th-st.

AN EXPERIENCED PRINCIPAL WISHES to buy or hire a good day school for boys in New-York or in a neighboring city. Letters, giving particulars, will receive immediate attention. Address PRINCIPAL, Box No. 3,415 New-York Post-office.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with Gymnasium, No. 871 Broadway. Circulars at the school.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, JAMAICA, L. I.—The Winter Term will open on the second MONDAY in February.
P. A. ANDREU.

TEACHERS.

AN AMERICAN LADY, GRADUATE OF A first-class institution, an experienced and highly successful teacher, desires a reengagement; she is prepared to instruct in the higher English branches, French, which she speaks and writes, Latin, &c.; remuneration of slight importance; testimonials of the highest class; unqualified references given and required. Address for three days, L. A. A., Brooklyn, N. Y.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES A situation as teacher in a family; she is experienced in teaching French and German, (which she speaks,) the higher English branches, Latin, drawing, &c.; a pleasant position is of more importance than a high salary; first-class references as to ability and success in teaching. Address M. N., Elizabethport Post-office, Union County, New-Jersey.

"AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL BUREAU"—No 561 Broadway.—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers; parents with school circulars, (gratuitously,) and teachers with positions. References, Harper Bros., Appleton & Co.
SMITH, WILLSON & CO.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY wish to receive three or four young gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife, to board. The house is pleasantly situated and convenient to cars and stages. The best references given and required. Terms moderate. Apply at No 34 West 1[illegible]th-st., near 6th-av., or to WILLIAM A. GUEST, No. 31 Wall-st.

PERMANENT BOARD WANTED BY A gentleman and his wife, in a respectable private German or American family, living not too far up town, and where the comforts of a home might be enjoyed. The very best references will be given and required. Address O. K., Box No 2,407 Post-office. Boarding-house keepers will please not reply.

A LARGE WELL-FURNISHED BACK room, on second floor of house No. 63 East 28th-st., near 4th-av., with a small front room in third story, is unexpectedly vacant; a gentleman and lady, or small family, can be well accommodated; house and board first class; breakfast 7½ A. M.; dinner at 6 P. M. References exchanged.

ROOMS WANTED.—WANTED, BY A GENTLEman and wife, in a private family, an elegant suite of rooms; entire second floor preferred; location above 14th-st., table must be fine; those having the above accommodations will be liberally paid. Address M., Box No. 1,295 Post-office, Nassau-st.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED.—A FAMIly desires a suite of four rooms on second-story; situation must be desirable. No objection to rooms in a private family. For desirable rooms a good price will be paid. Address H. N., Box No. 1,565 Post-office.

AT NO. 176 EAST-FOURTEENTH-ST.—Extension parlor to let, with fire, closets, hot and cold water, gas, to suit gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Two or three young ladies can be accommodated. Reference required.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR GENtlemen, at No. 42 Clinton-place, 8th-st., corner of University-place. Transient persons $1 50 per day. CHAS. LEFLER, Proprietor.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, with breakfast and tea, in the neighborhood of Cooper Institute. Address, stating terms, B. V., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT.
GREAT INCREASE IN NUMBERS AND ENTHUSIASM.
EVERYBODY IN LOVE WITH
THE LITTLE QUEEN OF BEAUTY,
THE LITTLE QUEEN OF BEAUTY,
THE LITTLE QUEEN OF BEAUTY,
MISS LAVINIA WARREN,
MISS LAVINIA WARREN,
MISS LAVINIA WARREN,
MISS LAVINIA WARREN,
who is universally pronounced not only
THE SMALLEST WOMAN ALIVE,
BUT ALSO
THE MOST INTERESTING AND FASCINATING,
HER FORM IS EXQUISITE,
A perfect model of a woman, with as
SWEET A FACE AS EVER SMILED
Upon a sighing swain.
She is 21 years old, yet
ONLY 32 IN. HIGH, AND WEIGHS BUT 30 LBS.
She is still intent on
VISITING THE COURTS OF EUROPE
and will remain here but a short time. She will be
ON EXHIBITION EVERY DAY AND EVENING,
From 10 o'clock A. M. till 10 P. M. She will be seen
ON THE PLATFORM IN THE MAIN HALL
of the Museum at intervals, and
ON THE STAGE IN THE LECTURE-ROOM
during each dramatic performance, in company with
COMMODORE NUTT,
THE FAMOUS $30,000 NUTT,
the smallest man ever known, making
THE SMALLEST PAIR
Of human beings ever seen on the face of the globe—in fact, realizing in living subjects the wildest visions of
DEAN SWIFT'S LILLIPUTIANS.
Also, to be seen, at all hours, every day and evening.
OLD ADAMS' CALIFORNIA BEARS,
Exhibited and performed by the renowned Lion Tamer,
HERR DRIESBACH.
ALBINO FAMILY. WHAT IS IT? MONSTER SNAKES, GRAND AQUARIA, LIVING SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, WAX FIGURES, &c.
BOUCICAULT'S GREAT IRISH DRAMA,
COLLEEN BAWN;
COLLEEN BAWN;
OR,
THE BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN,
THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and
THIS EVENING at half past 7.
MR. W. B. HARRISON, COMIC IMPROMPTU SINGER, appears at each performance.
Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,

NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
SATURDAY, Jan. 10, 1863.
First repetition of
LA DAME AUX CAMELIAS, (Camille.)
Mlle. De Bouhelier, as Camille; M. Ernest Gravier, as Armand.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 7¾ o'clock precisely.
Office for subscriptions and reserved seats,
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BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.

Under the management of J. G. COLLINS,
Remove to
STUYVESANT INSTITUTE,
No 659 BROADWAY,
Opposite Bond-street.
MONDAY, Jan. 5,
And every evening until further notice.
Tickets 25 cents.
Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE

AND ZOOLOGICAL INSTITUTE,
Broadway, below Houston-st. L. B. LENT........ Manager

This elegant and attractive school of Natural History is now open daily from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., with the most splendid collection of LIVING WILD ANIMALS Upon the continent, including four elephants, lions, tigers, bears, hyenas, &c., &c. Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

☞ The animals will be fed at 3 o'clock P. M.

MR. CHURCH'S NEW PICTURE, UNDER NIAGARA.

Painted from studies made on the *Maid of the Mist*, is now on Exhibition at GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

PARLOR GYMNASTICS FOR LADIES.

Mrs. Z. R. PLUMB (graduate of Dr. Dio Lewis' Physical Institute of Boston) will instruct a class in the above at J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av. Circulars sent free on application.

LECTURES.

ASTONISHING AND AMUSING.—LECTURES AND EXPERIMENTS IN ELECTRO-PSYCHOLOGY.—PROF. S. B. BRITTAN and T. FISKE will commence a series of lectures and wonderful and amusing experiments in this interesting science, at Clinton Hall (Astor Place) next MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, to be continued every evening during the week. Persons coming forward voluntarily from the audience will have their sight, hearing, taste, muscles perfectly controlled by the operator.

Doors open at *half-past* 7 o'clock. Lecture to commence at 8. Classes will be formed for complete instruction in this remarkable science, and its mode of application to the cure of disease.

REV. HENRY C. KINNEY, HAVING BEEN interrupted in the delivery of his lecture upon the *Life, Times and Philosophy of Lord Bacon*, would announce to his friends and the public that he will deliver his lecture upon this subject at the Historical Society, at 8 P. M. of WEDNESDAY next, Jan. 14. Tickets, 25 cents each, are for sale at Randolph's, corner of Amity-st. and Broadway. Those tickets which were disposed of for the evening of the 6th, will be good for the 14th.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 5th-av., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS
BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children. Evening Classes for gentlemen.
Classes now open. Pupils can commence at any time.
Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

J. H. SEARING, PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY, No. 2[illegible]2 4th-av., near 23d-st.—Classes forming for the second quarter. Ladies meet WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 o'clock. Gentlemen, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 8 o'clock. Terms same as formerly. Individual lessons at times not occupied. For more full particulars apply as above.

HILLGROVE'S DANCING ACADEMY—No. 206 8th-av., near 21st st. Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, afternoon and evening; also on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS. Pupils may commence at any time. Apply as above.

BALLS.

THE 34TH ANNUAL BALL OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT—For the BENEFIT of the WIDOWS and ORPHANS of DECEASED FIREMEN, will take place on MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 26, 1863, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Tickets may be procured of the Managers, or of the following officers:
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, President, No. 46 Maiden-lane.
JAS. F. WENMAN, Secretary, No. 146 Pearl-st.
ALBERT J. DELATOUR, Treasurer, No. 25½ Wall-st.

MUSICAL.

BRISTOW & HARDENBROOK.
PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS,
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.
NEW STYLE PARLOR GRAND PIANOS.

B. & H. would invite attention to an entirely new style of Parlor Grand Pianos, unique in design, unrivaled for beauty, and superior to all others in richness, fullness and excellence of tone.

Also, on hand a fine assortment of square Pianos of all the celebrated makers, for sale at manufacturers' prices.

Second hand Pianos from $60 to $120. Pianos to rent cheap. Also Carhart & Needham's celebrated Melodeons and Harmoniums, specially selected by
G. F. BRISTOW, No. 765 Broadway.

GREAT TRIUMPH.

STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear, brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."

There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competition, and the special correspondent of the *New-York Times* says:

"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

"STODART" PIANOS,
GRAND, SQUARE AND PICCOLO.

We would call the attention of those in search of a GOOD piano forte to a full assortment of our unrivaled instruments, which we are offering at low prices. The "Stodart" Pianos have always been regarded as the BEST manufactured, and therefore need no puffing.
STODART & MORRIS,
Warerooms No. 506 Broadway,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

MASON & HAMLIN, MANUFACTURERS OF HARMONIUMS AND MELODEONS, Boston. Warerooms in New-York, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., Mason Brothers'. The ONLY INSTRUMENTS of their class which have ever been awarded a GOLD MEDAL. Twenty-six first premiums have been awarded them within six years, and they have NEVER FAILED to take the first premiums wherever exhibited. Comparing one of these harmoniums with "church organs of moderate size and power," the judges of the Massachusetts Charitable Association, Boston, (composed of some of the most eminent musicians of that musical city,) said: "In volume of sound and extent of combination, it MORE THAN EQUALS THEM;" pronouncing it, also, "FAR IN ADVANCE of any that have heretofore been manufactured of its kind."

The manufacturers have numerous written testimonials to the great superiority of their instruments from such eminent musicians as THALBERG, WILLIAM MASON and SATTER, pianists; MORGAN and ZUNDEL, organists; BRADBURY, ROOT, LOWELL MASON, and many others.

Prices $[illegible] to $400 each, and the same whether ordered from New-York or Boston. Every instrument fully warranted.

ONLY $200 FOR A MAGNIFICENT $500 PIANO.—Elegantly carved rosewood, full seven octave, iron frame, grand action and overstrung bass; has been in use less than three months; was made to order by the best City makers; fully guaranteed for three years. Must be sold at this immense sacrifice, as the owner is obliged to go to Washington in a few days. Apply at once at No 18 East 13th st.

GEORGE STECK'S INIMITABLE GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.—Manufactory and warerooms, No. 1[illegible]5 Walker-st., corner of Centre, New-York. Every Piano warranted for five years.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Continuation of the Dead-Lock in the Assembly.

Gov. Seymour and His Message Once More.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 9, 1863.

The story of the three preceding days need not be repeated, varied, as they were, only by the passing off of Mr. PRINDLE and Mr. MCLEAN, (the latter having heard of the death of a brother, and the former being quite ill,) and for the two or three ballots of Mr. MURPHY and Mr. CHURCH, thus reducing the vote by so many, but continuing the dead-lock.

After an hour's voting, Mr. LOTT, of Queens, wanted to adjourn over till Tuesday, and so, in reality, did enough more to carry the resolution, but it was voted down largely under the rule of discipline. It was encouraging that so many thought their sense of duty would not permit them to do anything that looked in the least like squandering a moment's time. It was difficult to perceive, however, how much better would be the continued voting for three days as before, without the slightest prospect of effecting an organization, than a recess for that time, which would afford an opportunity for members to consult their constituents. In fact, it is more than suspected that this opportunity constituted motive enough with the many Democrats for not adjourning.

That no expectation was entertained of arriving at any other result than that which had marked the voting thus far, or that there was in fact very great anxiety to spend the time in earnest efforts to effect an organization, was shown by the disposition toward trivial motions, by which much time was consumed. However, these episodes are pleasant enough, and the time might be worse spent. When afterward some half-dozen more members asked leave of absence, it came out that pairing off had been extensively going on, with and without leave. And furthermore, it came out that, after all, the feeling in favor of adjourning for a few days prevailed more extensively than was shown by the previous vote on the question.

It is among the best authenticated rumors that Mr. FERNANDO WOOD has at least once prevented an organization, much to the disappointment and exasperation of certain of his party, who had been to no inconsiderable pains to pilot the House to the promising point.

Mr. CONNOLLY, in the Senate, introduced the following bill:

AN ACT to Incorporate Roman Catholic Churches.

SECTION 1. It shall be lawful for any Roman Catholic Church or congregation, now or hereafter existing in this State, to be incorporated according to the provisions of this act. The Roman Catholic Archbishop or Bishop of the Diocese in which such church may be erected or intended to be, the Vicar-General of such Diocese and the pastor of such church for the time being respectively, or a majority of them, may appoint two laymen, members of said church, and may, together with such laymen, sign a certificate in duplicate, showing the name or title by which they and their successors shall be known and distinguished as a body corporate by virtue of this act, which certificate shall be duly acknowledged or proved in the same manner as conveyances of real estate; and one of such certificates shall be filed in the office of Secretary of State, and the other in the office of the Clerk of the County in which such church may be erected or intended to be; and, thereupon, such church or congregation shall be a body corporate by the name or title expressed in such certificate, and the said persons so signing the same shall be the trustees thereof; the successors of any such Archbishop, Bishop, Vicar-General, or Pastor respectively, for the time being, shall by virtue of his office be the trustee of such church in place of his predecessor; and such laymen shall hold their office respectively one year, and whenever the office of any such layman shall become vacant by death, removal or resignation, or otherwise, his successor shall be appointed in the same manner as herein provided for his original selection.

SEC. 2. The Trustees of any such church or congregation, and their successors, shall have all the power and authority granted to the Trustees of any such church, congregation or society, by the fourth section of the act, entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation of Religious Societies," passed April 5, 1813, and shall also have power to fix or ascertain the salary to be paid to any pastor or assistant pastor of such church, and to sell, mortgage, convey, and otherwise dispose of such property, real or personal of such church, for the use and benefit thereof; but the whole real and personal estate of any such church edifice, parsonage and school-house, together with the land on which the same may be erected, shall not exceed the amount, value or income of $10,000.

SEC. 3. The trustees of any church incorporated under this act may be required, by the Supreme Court to exhibit to said Court, once in three years, an inventory of all the estate, real and personal, belonging to such church, and the annual income thereof; provided that, whenever such an inventory shall have been once exhibited as aforesaid, it shall not be required of such trustees again to exhibit the same unless they shall have acquired subsequently thereto any other lands within this State.

SEC. 4. Whenever any church incorporated under this act, shall be dissolved by means of any non-use or neglect to exercise any of the powers necessary for its preservation or otherwise, the same may be reincorporated in the mode prescribed in this act, and thereupon all the property, real and personal, belonging to such dissolved corporation at the time of the dissolution, shall rest in such new Corporation.

SEC. 5. All conveyances to any such church incorporated under this act of any real estate heretofore appropriated to the use of such church, or the congregation thereof, or intended to be, are hereby confirmed and declared valid and effectual.

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect immediately.

The House continued to vote till the usual hour and adjourned.

The report of the Canal Appraisers has been sent in, from which it appears that from Jan. 1, 1851, to Sept. 30, 1862, the number of claims filed was 4,215, amounting to $7,332,734 69, on which was allowed. The unheard claims amount to 717, on which is claimed about $1,000,000. Claims heard and allowed in 1862 were 337; amount claimed, $583,028; amount allowed, $202,436 81. The whole amount allowed by the Appraisers from 1817 to 1862 is $3,810,841 83—of which $2,497,010 was for the Erie Enlargement, and $1,313,831 28 for all others.

A law to legalize local assessments of bounty monies, and the action of town and county authorities in regard thereto, will claim the early attention of the Legislature. Every member feels a direct interest, the only difference of opinion being as to minor details.

The anti-New-England spirit which runs through Gov. SEYMOUR'S Message, and the aid which he covertly renders to the scheme for setting the Western and Middle States against that section of the Union, form the subject of much comment among thoughtful men withdrawn from active politics, and occupying positions favorable for impartial observation. The session of the Court of Appeals has drawn to the capital many of the first men of the State, some of whom at least, through whose veins courses the best blood of Democracy, have not hesitated to express freely the opinion that the Governor has made a grand mistake in permitting himself to be made the medium for reechoing the sentiments of sympathizers with rebellion in New-York City and elsewhere, some of them recreant sons of the glorious mother that bore them, and who is sending out her sons now to preserve the Union which she contributed so much to establish. Mr. SEYMOUR is himself a direct descendant from New-England, and there is a species of disloyalty in the attitude which he has assumed toward her that is in spirit nearly allied to the rebellion. While the Governor exhorts all men to conquer and give up their prejudices towards the South, he stimulates the very worst kind of prejudices toward the oldest and one of the finest sections of the Union; and while preaching harmony, he seeks to stir up discord where nought but the most perfect harmony should exist, and where, if it does not exist, it is on account of the efforts which Democratic leaders, sympathizing with the rebellion, have put forth to destroy that happy state of feeling. Probably no Executive of our State entered on his administration with higher expectations or a larger share of the confidence of his fellow-citizens than Gov. SEYMOUR. Thousands of men all over the State, and all over the North, not identified with the party of which he was the candidate, were waiting for him to speak, ready to cooperate in any plan that to them should seem practicable for harmonizing the country. But if this is his plan: if the seceded States are to be propitiated by setting the Middle and Western States against New-England, then they will suffer a disappointment as well as he, in any expectation he may have had of winning the support of the country. If it is true that Gov. SEYMOUR is to be the Democratic Presidential candidate, as seems to be taken for granted almost everywhere, he has been unfortunate in laying down his platform, for the blood of New-England circulates in too many veins to secure for the plan indicated in his Message, openly advocated by his recognized champions in New-York and followed up by the Chicago *Times*, Cincinnati *Enquirer* and other Democratic organs at prominent points, the least prospect of success. If Gov. SEYMOUR has been misunderstood, thousands will be glad to be informed of it, as doubtless they will be, if such is really the fact. RODERICK.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 9.

Mr. CONNOLLY introduced a bill to provide for the incorporation of Roman Catholic Churches.

Mr. PRUYN resigned his position on the Committees of Engrossed Bills and Medical Societies.

Mr. BRADLEY resigned from the Committee on Claims.

Mr. FARREN moved that the Committee on Cities and Villages be authorized to appoint a clerk.

Mr. PRUYN said a large number of clerks were paid last year, who did little or no work. This was an unnecessary expense. He moved as an amendment that the President appoint three persons as clerks at large, to work wherever their services are needed.

The subject was referred to the Committee relative to employes of the Senate.

The Clerk announced the death of the late Senator WILLARD in appropriate remarks.

After some further remarks from Messrs. FOLGER, MURPHY, PRUYN and COOK, eulogistic of the virtues of the deceased, the Senate adjourned over until Monday evening, at 7 o'clock.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 9.

The Canal Appraiser's report was presented. The number of claims filed from Jan. 1, 1861, to Sept. 30, 1862, was 4,215, and the amount claimed, $7,332,000. The unheard of claims amount to 717, on which there is claimed the sum of $1,000,000. The claims decided in 1862 were 337, and the amount allowed on them $202,436. The total amount awarded by the Appraisers is $3,810,840.

Mr. DURYEA moved that the mileage per diem and stationery allowance to members be paid in specie. Laid over.

Mr. LOTT moved that the Assembly adjourn over until Tuesday next.

Motion lost.

The House then resumed voting for a Speaker, each vote resulting as follows:

Gilbert Dean.....62
Henry Sherwood.....62

Mr. MCLEAN, Democrat, and Mr. PRINDLE, Republican, in consequence of the death of a brother of the former and the sickness of the latter, were not present.

Mr. FREAN, of Richmond, moved to continue the balloting without interruption until an organization was effected.

Motion lost.

The House then refused to grant leave of absence for any "pairs" except in cases of sickness.

Mr. HARING, Democrat, in consequence of sickness, paired off with P. H. FIELD, Republican, until Tuesday.

The thirty-seventh ballot was reached, with the following result:

Gilbert Dean.....60
Henry Sherwood.....60

Several attempts to adjourn over were opposed by Mr. T. C. FIELDS, and the motions to do so were lost.

Finally the House concluded to adjourn until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning. Adjourned.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 9.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) presented a petition for a National Bureau of Statistics.

Mr. NESMITH, of Oregon, (Dem.,) from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill to authorize the President to negotiate treaties with certain tribes of Indians.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to construct a ship canal for the passage of naval and armed vessels from the Mississippi River to Lake Michigan, and to enlarge the locks of the Erie and Oswego Canals, of New-York, to adapt them to the defence of the Northern Lakes. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. WILLEY, of Virginia, (Union,) gave notice of a bill to aid the State of Western Virginia in the speedy and final abolishment of Slavery therein.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Indiana, (Union,) offered a resolution instructing the Committee on the Conduct of the War to inquire into the present condition of the Loudon and Hampshire Railroad to Harper's Ferry, whether it will shorten communication with the Western Railroad, and what will be the probable cost of the repairs to said road. Laid over.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) called up the resolution censuring Gen. GRANT'S order expelling Jews.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) said the order had already been revoked.

Mr. POWELL was glad of that, and commended the President for so doing. But he wished to have the resolution passed, to show the opinion of the Senate on such an order against a class of citizens.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) thought the order was wrong; but he was not willing to censure Gen. GRANT, now fighting in the field, unheard. He moved to postpone the resolution indefinitely.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, said Gen. GRANT had issued an order which no one thought right, and which had been promptly revoked; and there, he thought, the matter ought to rest.

Mr. HALE moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was agreed to—Yeas, 30; Nays, 7.

The Vice-President laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting the report of Capt. CRAWFORD, commanding the emigrant escort to Oregon and Washington Territory in 1862. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the bill for the punishment of persons convicted of crime in the District of Columbia.

The bill provides for the confinement of such persons in the prisons of convenient States, legalizes the sending of such persons to the State Prison at Auburn, N. Y., and provides for the payment of $10 to such persons on their release to convey them home.

The bill was passed.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to regulate judicial proceedings in certain cases. He said there had been a great deal of fault found for arrests which had been made, and bills had been prepared to obviate the difficulty. He never saw any reason for complaints against Gen. JACKSON for saying that he must execute the Constitution as he understood it. The Executive was just as much called upon to construe the Constitution as any other department of the Government, and his construction is just as binding. The different departments of the Government were coordinate, and no one was superior to the others. The Judiciary, when the question comes before them, decide the Constitution as to the question in suit, and it is binding so far, and no further. The Executive, during the recess of Congress, was called upon to decide upon the construction of that clause of the Constitution relating to the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*. No one will say that he made any mistake intentionally in that construction. But allowing that any mistake had been made, and unconstitutional acts had been committed, we cannot smother up and strangle unconstitutional acts by passing unconstitutional laws. If the President has suspended the *habeas corpus* wrongfully, we shall hardly cure the matter by suspending all other laws. The power of suspending the writ was to enable the President, in cases of emergency for the safety of the country, to arrest persons to prevent them committing treason against the nation, and further, to hold persons who have committed crime, and prevent their being tried; for State reasons sometimes make it necessary that persons should not be tried immediately. He would not smother up judicial proceedings. But by his bill he authorized every person to bring a suit, if they had been wrongfully used. As regards the bill to indemnify the President, he said that the only indemnification that could be had was a pecuniary one to the person claiming to have been damaged. His bill also provided for the transfer of all these suits so brought against persons who made any of these arrests, to the Circuit Court of the United States. In many of these suits good faith and probable cause would be a good defence; or, if damages should be awarded, they could only be for real damage done to individuals, and nothing could be awarded in the way of smart money, or punitive damages. He would have the whole question met fairly.

The bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) the bill for the relief of the Norwegian bark *Admiral P. Tordenskiold* was taken up and passed.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Finance, reported back the joint resolution for the prompt payment of our soldiers, sailors and marines, with an amendment as a substitute.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a bill to suspend the sale of land on the islands on the coast of South Carolina and Georgia, in and about Port Royal. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Dem.,) presented the credentials of Hon. JAS. A. BAYARD, reelected United States Senator from the State of Delaware for six years from the 4th of March next.

Read and placed on file.

On motion of Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) the bill providing for raising volunteers for the defence of Kentucky was taken up, the question pending on the substitute proposed by the Military Committee, which provides for raising 20,000 men, and gives the President power to send them out of the State at any time necessary.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) was opposed to this objectionable species of legislation for raising 20,000 men, not in Kentucky alone, but in any State, for the defence of public property in Kentucky. If more men were needed, raise them in the ordinary way, and not by this special legislation for a particular State.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Rep.,) moved to amend the substitute of the Committee so as to allow the President to raise not exceeding 20,000 troops in any one State, to be used in any other State when necessary.

After some discussion, the question still pending, the Senate went into Executive Session, at the termination of which they adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 9.

Mr. BUFFINGTON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented from the Committee on Military Affairs a majority and minority report on the bill authorizing the raising of 20,000 volunteers for Tennessee.

Mr. SARGEANT, of California, (Union,) introduced a bill to establish a Branch Mint in Nevada. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. DUNN, of Indiana, (Rep.,) asked, but did not receive leave, to introduce a bill to facilitate the transportation of troops, stores and mails, between the City of Washington, Point of Rocks, and Pittsburgh.

Mr. BLAKE, of Ohio, (Rep.) introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to take immediate measures for the removal of JOHN PLANT, one of the Capitol Police, for the inhuman treatment of a soldier on the Capitol grounds this morning.

Mr. BLAKE said this policeman attacked a soldier and broke a cane over his head, for asking a gentleman to give him money, which the latter did. The soldiers had no money to pay for newspapers, &c. He, in company with the Vice-President, witnessed the cruel assault. He therefore wanted that policeman to be removed.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) doubted the power of the House to take action in the premises.

Mr. BLAKE merely wished to make the Committee the medium for the policeman's removal.

Mr. TRAIN, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) said the Committee had nothing to do with the subject. The Vice-President and Speaker had authority over it, and application should be made to them.

Mr. CALVERT, of Maryland, (Union,) remarked that the House should not act on an *ex parte* statement. Both policemen and soldiers sometimes committed outrages. The policeman should be handed over to the proper tribunal for trial.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, (Union,) introduced a bill amendatory of the act relative to the construction of bridges over the Ohio River. Referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a Post-office Appropriation bill, which was made the special order for Wednesday.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the Executive, Judicial and Legislative Appropriation bill.

Several amendments were made, including a proviso to the clause making appropriation for the compensation and mileage of members, that until further legislation no part of this appropriation shall be paid for the mileage of Senators and Representatives, beyond the sum of ten cents per mile each way, and the distance shall be computed according to existing laws.

The bill then passed.

The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was next considered.

Mr. STEVENS explained that this bill created no new offices, but was to carry out existing laws for the payment of salaries.

After unimportant proceedings, the bill passed.

Mr. ODELL, of New-York, (Dem.,) presented the petitions of the principal shipowners for the reduction of the onerous tax upon vessels by the Internal Revenue act. It is now ten cents per ton for each entry.

The House went into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of general debate.

Mr. NORTON, of Missouri, (Dem.,) during his speech, said if the Republican Party had not been organized on a sectional basis, we should to-day be a happy and united people. Before peace could return, the reign of reason, justice, mercy and right must be reestablished, superseding prejudice, passion, vindictiveness and hate. He would disband both armies, and ask for a National Convention to arrange the present troubles and restore the Union as it was.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, (Rep.,) characterized Mr. NORTON'S speech as a lame, impotent apology for the most wicked and infamous rebellion ever witnessed among the children of men. The gentleman had argued in a carefully-written speech, that if a large portion of the American people had not exercised their rights under the Constitution this land would not have been drenched in blood.

Mr. BIDDLE, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) said the warning against the evil and danger of a sectional party did not originate with the gentleman from Missouri, but with higher authority, namely, WASHINGTON, who warned us against what we now experienced.

Mr. BINGHAM referred the gentleman to the very first act of WASHINGTON, approved under the Constitution, by which the fundamental law was established that the vast territories of the United States should never turn pale under the manacled foot of the bondsman.

Mr. COX wanted to know what—according to the gentleman—WASHINGTON meant by sectional party.

Mr. BINGHAM replied: A party which undertakes to establish, by means of party organization, the meanest, aristocratic and most contemptible despotism on the face of the earth.

Mr. COX said GEORGE WASHINGTON had the gentleman in his eye, when he spoke of sectional organization.

Mr. BINGHAM was obliged to his colleague for the information. The gentleman from Missouri had remarked that he would disband both armies, and call a National Convention. Now, he (Mr. BINGHAM) thought he saw in this a side-door arrangement, by which to get up a National Convention. He wanted to know how this was to be done.

Mr. NORTON replied, through the State Legislatures.

Mr. BINGHAM earnestly spoke of the inconsistencies of those who clamored for the Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is, and in this connection he alluded to the scheme of VALLANDIGHAM, to divide the country into four parts.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.), asked whether any Democrat indorsed that scheme.

Mr. BINGHAM replied that he had not so charged, and proceeded at length to speak of the unhallowed schemes of the Secessionists and traitors.

The Committee rose, and the House adjourned until Monday.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Congressional Election in the Second District—The Free-Labor Movement—The Maine Artillery.

NEWBERN, N. C., Monday, Jan. 5,
Via FORT MONROE, Thursday, Jan. 8.

The returns of the Congressional election, held on the 1st inst., in four of the eleven counties of the Second District come in quite slowly. Later returns are more favorable to Mr. FOSTER, the free-labor candidate, who received the solid vote of all the North Carolina Union soldiers, who are qualified electors. Inasmuch, however, as the oath of allegiance was not exacted of the voters, Gov. STANLY'S candidate, Mr. PIGGOTT, has doubtless received a considerable majority in the district.

STEPHEN F. WILLIS, an old and respected citizen of Beaufort, and a Conservative Union man, received a flattering vote in Carteret County. Hundreds of Unionists refrained from voting, and the entire vote polled will not reach 800. The impression prevails here that Congress will refuse to recognize the validity of the election, in consequence of the reception of many disloyal votes, which were received in accordance with the express instructions of the Military Governor.

The Union and Free-Labor men of Eastern North Carolina are to hold an indignation meeting, to protest against the recognition, and to appoint an attorney to go to Washington City to expose and dispute it. The immediate removal of Gov. STANLY will also be demanded.

Nearly 300 men of the Marine Artillery are confined in various jails and forts in this Department on bread and water for insubordination and vagrancy. The remainder of this regiment are wandering about the streets in a condition of entire destitution, having no rations and not allowed to go North. They assert that they have never received any pay, and they understand now that the service no longer claims them, and that they had never belonged to either the army or navy.

Meeting of the Minnesota Legislature.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Monday, Jan. 9.

The Legislature convened on Tuesday.

The Governor's Message is mostly confined to State affairs and especially to the Indian outbreak.

Minnesota has furnished 300 men over her quota, besides crushing out the greatest Indian uprising ever known in this country.

The Governor demands that the Indians shall be removed from the border of the State.

The contest for the United States Senatorship commences next Tuesday.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Jeff. Davis to the Mississippi Legislature.

JEFF. DAVIS addressed the Mississippi Legislature, at Jackson, on the 26th ult. The galleries were filled with ladies, and when the President appeared the whole hall rang with applause. The address was quite a long one. We give the chief points:

The President spoke of his love for the old Union. He alluded to it, however, as a matter of regret, that the best affections of his heart should have been bestowed upon an object so unworthy—that he should have loved so long a Government which was rotten to the very core. He had predicted from the beginning a fierce war, though it had assumed more gigantic proportions than he had calculated upon. He had predicted war, not because our right to secede was not an undoubted one, and clearly defined in the spirit of that Declaration which rests the right to govern upon the consent of the governed, but the wickedness of the North would entail war upon the country. The present war, waged against the rights of a free people, was unjust, and the fruit of the evil passions of the North. In the progress of the war those evil passions have been brought out and developed; and so far from reuniting with such a people—a people whose descendants CROMWELL had gathered from the bogs and fens of Ireland and Scotland—a people whose intolerance produced discord and trouble wherever they went—who persecuted Catholics, Episcopalians, and every other sect that did not subscribe to their bigoted and contracted notions—who hung witches, and did a thousand other things calculated to make them forever infamous. The President was emphatic in his declaration that under no circumstances would he consent to reunion. He drew a glowing picture of the horrors of war, and the ravages of the enemy; and while his tears flowed for those who suffered, yet all these would be endured, cheerfully, before our manhood and our liberties would be surrendered.

He alluded briefly to his desire to transfer the war upon Northern soil, but the failure to do this proceeded not from a want of inclination, but of power. We were not an old established nation, with armies and navies at our command. These had to be improvised from the scanty materials to be found within the limits of our own Confederacy. We were blockaded and cut off from other nations, and everybody knows that we had been an agricultural people, and that our facilities for manufacturing materials of war were extremely limited. Notwithstanding this fact, patent to the most casual observer, we had now an army larger than ever before—our arms and munitions of war were increased in number, and improved in quality, and we are in a better condition to-day than we were twelve months ago.

He alluded to the conscription and exemption laws of Congress, explaining the necessity of the one, and the intention of the other. Was sorry to perceive that there had been a false construction put upon the first of these laws. There was no dishonor in being conscripted. The Government had as much right to make laws requiring the services of its citizens in the army, as to compel them to work public roads or to pay taxes. The object of that portion of the exemption law which exempted the owner, agent or overseer of twenty negroes, was not intended to draw any distinction whatever between classes. No benefit was intended to the rich from it. It was simply to provide a police force, which Congress thought necessary, and to facilitate the agricultural productions of the country, to supply the wants of both the poor people and the army.

Any law intended to bear unfairly upon the poor, even to a feather's weight, would never have received his signature. "The poor have fought our battles," says the President, "and so have the rich." The poor in all revolutions are the main stay and props of the country. But while the poor have nobly done their duty, we have no cause to complain of the rich. All have done well, and many of the wealthiest and most distinguished families in the South have sons in the ranks. He instanced Hon. ISRAEL WELSH and others, who had fought as privates in the bloodiest engagements of the war. He thought there might be very properly a revision of the exemption law, and trusted there would be no conflict between Confederate and State laws upon the subject of the military; that there should be no war with States, and if any State chose to inflict a blow upon the common cause by enacting conflicting military laws, he hoped that Mississippi would be the last to adopt such a suicidal policy.

The President expressed his gratification at the message of Gov. PETTUS, and cordially indorsed his views in reference to making provisions for indigent families, and the enrollment of conscripts who could be ready, upon an emergency, to go forth and occupy the trenches while the disciplined troops and active soldiery could take the field. The calls for such service could be for thirty, sixty or ninety days, and when the emergency had passed they could return to their pursuits. Raw soldiers, the President contended, could do efficient service in the trenches, and the adoption of such a policy would strengthen our means of defence quite materially.

In his allusion to the vast numbers of the North, the President said that upon any fair field, we were willing to fight them two to one; we have often whipped them three to one; at Antietam we whipped them four to one; but this might not be the case always. As the enemy progressed in discipline, they approached nearer to our own troops in efficiency. Hence the necessity of providing something like a corresponding force to that which the enemy are bringing against us.

The President denounced in terms of seathing but dignified rebuke the habit of straggling from the army. He invoked public opinion to frown it down, and called upon the women to drive the stragglers back to duty.

He urged the necessity of filling up the thinned ranks of our regiments. Those veterans who had gone through many hard fought battles looked for their kindred at home to supply the places which had been made vacant by the death of their comrades. A brigade which mustered only 1,200 men, would have to bleed as much as if it had its full quota of 4,000. Their ranks must be filled, humanity demanded it. It was a time for patriots to throw off the shackles of private interest, fly to the rescue of those heroes whom the ravages of war had yet spared, and consecrate themselves to the most sacred cause on earth.

The President remarked that when he arrived here he thought the enemy were pouring down upon us from the northern borders of our State, but when he went to Grenada he there learned that nothing could be seen of them but their backs. They were going back, perhaps, with the intention of reinforcing the heavy columns that was now being thrown down the Mississippi River. The real points of attack were at Vicksburgh and Port Hudson; and to all who desired to lend a helping hand to the country in her present exigency he would say: "Go to Port Hudson and Vicksburgh without delay!"

He spoke of the salutary effects of harmonious action between the several States and the Government at Richmond, and urged upon legislators, both State and Confederate, the necessity of establishing a permanent military system; for, even after the war was ended, we might expect trouble from our enemies, unless our military establishment was of such a character as to give them a wholesome fear of precipitating a war upon us. The true theory was to adopt a military system which would be permanent, and operative in time of peace.

The issue involved in this war was no ordinary one. The question is, will you be free, or will you be the slaves of the most depraved and intolerant and tyrannical and hated people upon earth? This was the real question to be decided. Everything else was as dust in the balance. A people who had demonstrated their utter incapacity for self-government, who have destroyed their own liberties in the vain effort to deprive us of ours, seek to be our masters, and inflict upon us such galling chains as have no parallel in the annals of tyranny. Mississippi is the object of their peculiar hatred; upon her is to be visited their refined vengeance. But our cause is just and vengeance belongs to the Lord. We will resist the power of the enemy. Discard all other considerations but the public defence, and victory will again be ours.

The President alluded very briefly to the falsehoods which had been circulated relative to the Administration, which he could not disprove, because the disproval would give the enemy a knowledge of things which the good of the cause required to be concealed from him. That he had committed some errors he did not doubt, though they were never the result of improper motives. For a vindication of himself from the aspersions of some of his fellow-citizens, he confidently awaited the time when the cause would not suffer from such vindication. He, however, explained the great necessity of public confidence in the officers of the Government, and pointed to that great and good man, Gen. ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSON, as a shining example of the ill effects of withholding that deserved confidence which the public welfare requires.

Though the war had somewhat exceeded his expectations, yet he never doubted our final success, and he considered it now as absolutely certain. The duration of the war was a question of time. He thought, however, it was not possible for a war waged upon such a tremendous scale to be long protracted. Be it long or short, however, we could not be the first to cry "hold, enough."

To the question of recognition and intervention, the President devoted only a few words. We had a right to expect recognition long since, but it had not come, and his advise was, "Put not your faith in princes, nor your hopes upon foreign nations." It seemed that England still refused to take any steps toward either recognition or mediation. France had made a move that looked friendly to us, and when she extended the hand of friendship we would be ready to grasp it.

The President took a brief retrospective view of the movement of our armies since the fall of New-Orleans—and showed that we had not retrograded, but had gathered largely in strength. Armies are not made up in numbers only. We have now an army that we can safely rely on. We have stripped gunboats of their terrors. We have improved in all those things which make us invincible. Our prospects are much better than they were twelve months ago.

There are two grand objects of the enemy; 1st, to get possession of the river, and thus cut our Confederacy in two; and 2d, to seize the Confederate capital and hold it up to foreign nations as an evidence that the Confederacy does not exist. The President dwelt at some length upon the vast importance of thwarting the enemy's designs upon this valley; he considered its defence a necessity not only to the people here, but to the Confederacy itself. Vicksburgh and Port Hudson were points that must be defended, and every effort must be strained for this purpose. Vicksburgh, he said, would stand, and Port Hudson would stand, if the people were true to themselves. This done, the Northwest would grow restive, and cease to support a war ruinous to them, and beneficial only to New-England contractors. From the Northwest he looks for the first gleams of peace.

The President expressed his gratification that Gen PEMBERTON, whom he had sent here believing him eminently suited to this command, had sustained the high character he had given him. He also spoke of Brig.-Gen. LEE, to whom he had intrusted the defences of Vicksburgh, in terms of hearty commendation.

On the other side of the river our prospects are brighter than ever before, and ere long he hoped that we would be enabled to proclaim Missouri free. Kentucky, too, was an object of solicitude to him, and he spoke of her gallant people in the kindest and most commendable terms.

The President laid particular stress upon the encouraging fact that we had improved in every respect since the war begun. Our armies were superior in number, and improved in quality and appointments. Our manufactories had made rapid progress. Mississippi alone had clothed and subsisted the whole army upon her soil. Our people had learned to economise. They wore homespun. He felt like taking off his hat to a woman dressed in homespun. He had an unfaltering belief in the justice of our cause, and a profound reverence for the decrees of Heaven. He noticed with evident satisfaction the superior morality of our army to that of the invaders. In God and the valor of our troops he trusted.

At the conclusion of his remarks, Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON was vociferously called for. The scarworn hero looked a little nervous, while the house rang with loud, swelling and prolonged applause. He arose and said:

"FELLOW CITIZENS: My only regret is that I have done so little to merit such a greeting. I promise you, however, that hereafter I shall be watchful, energetic and indefatigable in your defence."

This speech was greeted with tremendous, uproarious and prolonged plaudits.

Jeff. Davis in Richmond.

From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 6.

Last night the Armory Band, at the instance of a number of citizens, serenaded the President at the Presidential mansion. About 200 persons were gathered by the music. After the performance of several airs, the President appeared in the doorway, and was introduced to the crowd, inadvertantly of course, as the "President of the United States." The throng hissed, and the gentleman introducing the President corrected his phraseology by substituting the "Confederate States."

Mr. DAVIS commenced by thanking his audience for the evidence of their regard. He was happy to meet them on his return to the capital of the Confederate States, to the seat of a Government established, he believed, to perpetuate the principles that animated our fathers of the first revolution. The Commonwealth of Virginia, too, has been the theatre now, as then, of the great battles of the contest. The blood of every State has been poured out on the soil of Virginia, and cries from the ground for revenge. Our long suffering and privations have been common heritage to us all, and will be in the future our common glory. Thus banded, we assist and strengthen each other. The war, too, has developed resources in the South that peace would have left dormant, and if the war continues, we will go on increasing in our power and might. Mark our power one year ago, and mark now our relative increase in proportion to the North. We are fighting against hirelings of all the earth. Our foes come as savages to murder, rob and desecrate, and we must treat them as such. Recently, our cause has had the brightest sunshine to fall upon it. In the last month the gallant LEE has hurled the enemy for the third time from his feet in his march upon Richmond. A few of them came upon your Capital, but they came, as we hope many more will come upon the heel of every battle, as captives, not conquerors. In the West, a brilliant victory has crowned our arms at Murfreesboro—a victory that will yield its important fruits.

Mr. DAVIS spoke for about fifteen minutes, in the most vigorous and forcible style, and paid an honorable tribute to the women of Virginia, and their heroic devotion and care of the sick and wounded of our cause. In concluding, Mr. DAVIS said that, borne down by the cares of office and an anxiety for the cause in which every man, woman and child was engaged, he regretted that he had not more opportunity for social intercourse with the people by whom he was surrounded; but he hoped that in the halcyon days of peace to come they would see and know more of each other. In conclusion, Mr. DAVIS said: "I thank you my friends; may God bless you and prosper our cause. Good night."

Gen. Lee's Address to the Rebel Army.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN
VIRGINIA, Dec. 31, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 138.—I, the General commanding, takes this occasion to express to the officers and soldiers of the army, his high appreciation of the fortitude, valor and devotion displayed by them, which, under the blessing of Almighty God, have added the victory of Fredericksburgh to the long list of their triumphs.

An arduous march, performed with celerity, under many disadvantages, exhibited the discipline and spirit of the troops, and their eagerness to confront the foe.

The immense army of the enemy completed its preparations for the attack without interruption, and gave battle in its own time, and on ground of its own selection.

It was encountered by less than twenty thousand of this brave army, and its columns, crushed and broken, hurled back at every point with such fearful slaughter that escape from entire destruction became the boast of those who had advanced in full confidence of victory.

That this great result was achieved with a loss small in point of numbers, only augments the admiration with which the Commanding General regards the prowess of the troops, and increases his gratitude to Him who hath given us the victory.

The war is not yet ended. The enemy is still numerous and strong, and the country demands of the army a renewal of its heroic efforts in her behalf. Nobly has it responded to her call in the past, and she will never appeal in vain to its courage and patriotism.

The signal manifestations of Divine mercy that have distinguished the eventful and glorious campaign of the year just closing, give assurance of hope that, under the guidance of the same Almighty hand, the coming year will be no less fruitful of events that will insure the safety, peace, and happiness of our beloved country, and add new luster to the already imperishable name of the Army of Northern Virginia. R. E. LEE, General.

Dr. J. WALTER SCOTT, the discoverer of the new system of medicine, and Chief Resident Physician to the New-York Medical Institute of Electricity and Hygiene, No. 8 Union-square, is a young man not yet thirty years of age, who, by unwearied energy and scientific research, has become one of the most successful practitioners in America.—*Journal of Commerce.*

[Advertisement.]

GALA TIMES TO-DAY AT BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The little queen of beauty will be in her blandest mood to see the thousands of ladies and children who embrace the opportunity of the family holiday to see her, and witness the performance of the magnificent Irish drama, "Colleen Bawn," which is played at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

[Advertisement.]

LAWYERS, JUDGES and STATESMEN will find Phrenology of great practical utility in their professions. It will reveal the true character of clients, jurymen and legislators. Examinations given daily by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam transport Key West from Key West.—Mrs. Louisa Callo, Mr. J. Curran and 8 seamen from ship Thos. Jefferson.

In ship J. Montgomery, from Lisbon.—Capt. L. Bates, late of bark Columbia, condemned at Lisbon.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 24 | Sun sets.... 4 51 | Moon rises... 10 36
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 10 54 | Gov. Island. 11 43 | Hell Gate.... 1 05

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Jan. 9.

Arrived.

Steamship Baltic, Comstock, Key West Jan. 5, at 9 A. M. 10 miles east of Key West, passed steamship Rio Bio, bound westward; the steamer J. R. Green, sailed from Key West for New York Jan. 4.

Steamer W. F. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Chesapeake, Willetts, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

U. S. transport Key West, Eldridge, Key West Jan. 3, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Ship Magnet, (of Boston,) King, Amoy, Aug. 20, with teas and cassia to Cary & Co. Passed through the Straits of Lombock Oct. 7; passed Cape of Good Hope Nov. 18; crossed the Equator Dec. 11; off Cape of Good Hope, passed Br. ship Dunteth Castle from Foo-Chow-Foo for London.

Ship Maria, Clark, Port Royal 6 ds., in ballast to master. Jan. 4, off Cape May, passed steamship Columbia, hence for Havana. Sld. in company with bark Mary Stinson, for New-York.

Ship Marshfield, (of Bath,) Torrey, London Nov. 1, in ballast to master.

Ship Talisman, (Br.,) Reimer, Havre 45 ds., with mdse. and passengers to master.

Ship J. Montgomery, (of Boston,) Hamilton, Lisbon Dec. 6, in ballast to master.

Bark Rockaway, (Br., of Newry,) Bossance, Newry 47 ds., in ballast to Edmiston Bros. Dec. 21, lat. 45 58, lon. 47 57, passed several large icebergs. Jan. 2, lat. 40 50, lon. 62, 37, during a thick fog, came in collision with the American ship McClellan, standing S. E., under reefed sails, which carried away our boom's topping lift and spanker gaff. The ship received no damage. Jan. 6, lat. 40, lon. 70 20, passed the Br. bark Francis Barclay, steering E.

Bark William Van Name, Cook, Marseilles 57 ds., with mdse. to E. Caylus De Ruyter & Co. For the past 15 ds. has had heavy westerly gales.

Bark Deodata, (Norw.,) Niagara, Hull 54 ds. with coal to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Arab, (Br., of Liverpool,) McDonald, Portsmouth, Eng., 51 ds., in ballast to Edmiston Bros.

Bark Wieland, (Brem.,) Winterhorst, Bremen 62 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Charles Luling.

Barkentine Old Dominion, Jenkins, New-Orleans 20 ds., with mdse. to Roberts & Williams. Has had heavy weather.

Brig Abilene, (Br.,) Nelson, Halifax 7 ds., with oats to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Brig Sarah Flagg, (of Machias,) Rumball, Tarragona, Nov. 3, and Alicante 13th, with mdse. to F. Talbot & Co. Passed Gibraltar Dec. 6.

Arabella, Lindsley, Aspinwall 28 ds., with mdse. to J. F. Joy.

Brig Alice Franklin, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Kelly, Havana 20 ds., with sugar to Sturges & Co.

Brig Sardinia, (Portu.,) Oporto 42 ds., with wine and corkwood to Hagermeyer & Brunn.

Brig Henrietta, (Br., of Bermuda,) Hodsdon, Bermuda Dec. 26, with wheat to McCall & Frith. Had very boisterous weather the entire passage.

Brig Karnah, Kissam, Havana 14 ds., sugar to master.

Brig Ambrosine, (Br., of Liverpool,) Loch, London 38 ds., in ballast to W. & J. T. Tapscott.

Brig William and Mary, Norton, Cardenas 12 ds., with molasses to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Emma Ives, (Br., of Picton, N. S.,) Waters, Matanzas 14 ds., with sugar to McCall & Frith.

Brig Rainbow, Jansen, New-Orleans 21 ds., with sugar and molasses to W. Ingalls.

Schr. M. A. Gould, Fillbrook, Baltimore 7 ds., with oak timber, to Godfrey & Holyoke.

Schr. Rosina, Hunt, New-Haven 2 ds.

Schr. Trade Wind, Harvey, Biddeford, Me., 6 ds., with heading.

Schr. Indian Queen, (of Ledgwick,) Hardy, Carthagena Dec. 12, with hides and rubber to M. J. De Pumarejo. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. G. J. Miller, (Br., of Nassau, N. P.,) Albury, Harbor Island 19 ds., with oranges and old metal to Jas. Douglas.

Schr. Maria Foss, Geary, Wilmington, (Del.,) with timber for Boston.

Schr. John Farnum, Hall, Philadelphia for Providence.

Schr. M. D. Cramer, Cramer, Philadelphia.

Schr. Haze, Burton, Bridgeport, in ballast.

WIND—Sunset, E. N. E.

BELOW—1 bark.

Sailed.

Steamers Mayflower, Mellville, Thomas Sparks, Dudley Buck.

Ship Arnold Bonninger, (Prus.;) barks Darmstadter Bank, (Dutch,) Atlantic, (Norw.;) brigs Resolute, Spartan, (Br.;) schrs. J. J. Finlayson, (Br.,) A. H. Partridge, F. P. Simpson, John Williams, (Br.)

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 9—Arr. bark Archer, Buenos Ayres; brig Bird of the Wave, Port-au-Prince.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 9—Arr. bark Lady of the Lake, Haskell, Calais for Fall River; schr. Benj. S. Wright, Brown, Boston for Baltimore.

Miscellaneous.

The new ship George Griswold, Capt. Lunt, for Lancashire with relief for the distressed operatives of that place, left her pier, No. 9 East River, yesterday, and anchored in the North River. She was dressed in flags, and if the weather is favorable, will sail to-day.

The U. S. steam-battery (Monitor) Nahant, from Boston, is anchored at the Navy-yard. She came to this port in tow of steamtug Anna J. Lyman.

Spoken, &c.

Freeman—bark, from Toulon for Boston, off Gibraltar Dec. 6.

White Swallow—ship, from Boston for San Francisco, lat. 40 04, lon. 48 47, Dec. 25.

Venice—bark, of Boston, from Philadelphia for Antwerp, lat. 39, lon. 64 10, Jan. 4.

Rainbow—brig, from New-Orleans for New-York, off Key West Dec. 30.

IS THERE
any VIRTUE in
MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S
WORLD'S
HAIR RESTORER
AND
ZYLOBALSAMUM?

Convincing Testimony.

REV. C. A. BUCKBEE, *Assistant Treasurer American Bible Union, N. Y. City*, writes: "I very cheerfully add my testimony to that of numerous friends to the great value of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum."

REV. WM. CUTTER, N. Y. City: "My hair is changed to its natural color, and growing on bald spot."

REV. J. H. CORNELL, N. Y. City: "I procured it for a relative. The falling of the hair stopped, and restored it from being gray to its natural and beautiful color."

REV. J. WEST, Brooklyn, L. I.: "I will testify to their value in the most liberal sense. They have restored my hair where it was bald, and, where gray, to its original color."

REV. A. WEBSTER, Boston, Mass.: "I have used them with great effect. I am now neither bald nor gray; my hair was dry and brittle; it is now soft as in youth."

REV. H. V. DEGEN, Boston, Mass.: "That it promotes the growth of the hair where baldness is, I have the evidence of my own eyes."

Sold by Druggists throughout the World.
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SMITH &
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N. B.—As many ask for Smith & Brother's celebrated Ales, and a SUBSTITUTE is offered, consumers will do well to see that they obtain the GENUINE.

GLASS LETTERS

MERCHANTS and BANKERS are reminded that Glass Letters and Numbers are the most attractive, and in the end the cheapest for windows, &c. Also, Brass Letters Depôt No. 107 Fulton-street. GLASS LETTER CO.

DRAWING OF DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY.—Class No. 12. Jan. 7, 1863.

3, 4, 10	Drew	$30,000
17, 56, 66	Drew	10,000
36, 40, 78	Drew	7,000
19, 25, 41	Drew	5,162

In addition to the above, there were distributed 38 prizes of $1,000; 35 prizes of $600; 20 prizes of $500, and 32,302 prizes of various denominations amounting to the sum of $475,225. For information or circulars, address
J. A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Del.

THIRD REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—23d-st., east of 8th-av. Services SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. J. R. W. SLOANE. Subject—*Emancipation.*

SPRING-STREET CHURCH.—REV. S. HANSON COX, D. D., will preach in Spring-st. Church, near Varick-st., on SABBATH AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.